

南無本師釋迦牟尼佛

Praise be to Shakyamuni Buddha

https://www.reddit.com/r/translator/comments/klc7rk/mandarin_english_walking_in_the_woods_today_when/

南無妙法蓮華經



この記事は検証可能な参考文献や出典が全く示されていないか、不十分です。

出典を追加して記事の信頼性向上にご協力ください。 (2017年6月)

南無妙法蓮華經は、仏教で用いられる言葉である。南無はnamo（サンスクリット語）の漢語への音写語で「わたくしは帰依します」を意味し、「妙法蓮華經」の五字はサンスクリット語の「サッダルマ・ブンダリーカ・スートラ(saddharmaNDariika-suutra সদ্ধর্মপুঁড়ীক সূত্র)」を鳩摩羅什^[注釈 1]が翻訳した版の法華經の正式な題名（題目）である。「南無妙法蓮華經」の七字で「法華經の教えに帰依をする」という意味である。これらの文字を五字七字の題目とも呼ぶ。

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位置付け

日蓮は正行として据えたが、日蓮以前の天台大師（智顗）を祖とする天台宗・天台寺門宗などでも教義の中心ではないものの、この五字七字の題目は修行僧が唱えていたとされる。即ち「朝題目に、夕念佛」と言われたものである。末法の時代に生誕した日蓮は、念佛は無間地獄の業と断じ、立宗と共に題目のみを正行とする。

唱え方

唱え方の差異は次表の通り。

	日蓮宗	日蓮正宗	富士門流	創価学会	立正佼成会	日蓮系新宗教	天台宗	本山修驗宗
なむみょうほうれんげきょう	○	×	×	×	○	○	×	×
なんみょうほうれんげきょう	○	○	○	○	○	○	×	×
なもべいほうれんがけい	×	×	×	×	×	×	○	×
なむべうはれんがけい	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	○

ただし、日蓮正宗の勤行の中の引き題目の際は『なーむ、みょうほうれんげきょうきょう』と発音する。

「題目」も参照

脚注

1. ^ 鳩摩羅什は、「羅什（らじゅう）」または単に「什（じゅう）」と略称されることがある。

関連項目

- [法 \(仏教\)](#)、[正法](#)
 - [法華宗](#)（題目宗）
 - [木柾](#)、[団扇太鼓](#)
 - [称名](#)
 - [南無阿弥陀仏](#)
 - [称名念佛](#)
-

「<https://ja.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=南無妙法蓮華経&oldid=67209507>」から取得

最終更新 2018年2月2日 (金) 09:34 (日時は個人設定で未設定ならばUTC)。

テキストはクリエイティブ・コモンズ表示-継承ライセンスの下で利用可能です。追加の条件が適用される場合があります。詳細は[利用規約](#)を参照してください。

Main

Romaji

Kana

Original

Reading

Gloss

Na mu myō hören ge kyō
なむみょうほうれん げ きょう
Na mu strange hören seeming today

<https://j-talk.com/qysznzt>

南無妙法蓮華經

See also: [南無妙法蓮華經](#)

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Japanese

Etymology

な む みょうほうれん げ きょう
南無 (*namu*, “hail”) + 妙 法 蓮 華 經 (*Myōhō Renge Kyō*, “Lotus Sutra”).

Kanji in this term						
南	無	妙	法	蓮	華	經
な	む	みょう	ほう	れん	げ	きょう
Grade: 2	Grade: 4	Grade: S	Grade: 4	Jinmeiyō	Grade: S	Grade: 5
on'yomi						

Phrase

南無妙法蓮華經 (*shinjitai kanji, kyūjitai kanji* 南無妙法蓮華經, *hiragana* なむみょうほうれんげきょう, *rōmaji* *Namu Myōhō Renge Kyō* historical hiragana なむめうほふれんげきやう)

1. (*Buddhism*) *Namu Myōhō Renge Kyō* a mantra used in the *Nichiren* school of Buddhism

literally, “Glory to the Sutra of the Lotus of the Supreme Law” or “Glory to the Lotus Sutra”

Usage notes

- *Namu Myoho Renge Kyō* is the most common pronunciation of the mantra; but there are also regional variants:
 - The Soka Gakkai religious movement uses なんみょうほうれんげきょう (*Nam Myōhō Renge Kyō*).
 - The Tendai school mainly uses なもべいほうれんがけい (*Namo Beihō Renga-kei*), a mostly kan'on pronunciation of the kanji.
 - The Honzan Shugen sect of Tendai uses a mixed goon-kan'on reading of なむべいはれんがけい (*Namu Beihā Renga-kei*).

See also

- だいもく
- [題目](#) (*daimoku*, “*daimoku*”, literally, “title”)
だいもく お だいもく
 - [お題目, 頭題目](#) (*o-daimoku*, “*o-daimoku*”, literally, “the title”)
しょうだい
 - [唱題](#) (*shōdai*, “*daimoku* chanting”)

- **帰依** (*kie*, “devotion”)
ほ け きょう
 - **法華経** (*Hoke-kyō*, “Lotus Sutra”)
-

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なむみょうほうれんげきょう

namu myō hō renge kyō

創価学会員の主張 羊頭狗肉

microforce.blog60.fc2.com/?mode=m&no=275 ▼ [Translate this page](#)

Sep 4, 2011 - 天台智が成語した漢語の南無妙法蓮華経は、そのまま日本に紹介され「なん・みょうほうれんげきょう」あるいは「なむ・みょうほうれんげきょう」と漢語の南無妙法蓮華経を日本語読みにした。中国天台宗が本家である南無妙法蓮華経は、当然、中国語読みの発音であった。日本で唱える南無妙法蓮華経と、本家で唱える南無妙法蓮華経は発音が違う。同じ南無妙法蓮華経でも音が違うのである。南無は梵語の音を漢字に当てたので、南無妙法蓮華経は梵漢まざりあう世界語との説もあるが、しかし…

南無妙法蓮華経の読み方 - 親戚のある方が「ナムミョウ」と唱えていて…

<https://detail.chiebukuro.yahoo.co.jp...> ▶ [言葉、語学、日本語](#) ▼ [Translate this page](#)

Oct 11, 2013 - **なむみょうほうれんげきょう**わたしはれんげきょうのおしえにしたがいますという
ようないみですこの宗教は声をそろえだんたいでとなえることがありぜんこくてきなひろがりがある
のでちいきのことばのくせおしえられるおしょうさんのくせなどでなんみようということもあります
これを唱えている間は他のことを考えませんあたまが無になりますいいところはそのへんでしょう
おしえをとかれたかたが多くのお経の中にある蓮華経の教えがだれもが極楽に行ける
というのでしょうかみんにこのおきょうを…

「みょうほうれんげきょう」に関連した英語例文の一覧 - Weblio英語例文検索

<https://ejje.weblio.jp/sentence/content/みょうほうれんげきょう> ▾ Translate this page

題目（だいもく）とは、日蓮系・法華經系の宗教団体などにおいて勤行の際に用いられる南無妙法蓮華經（なむみょうほうれんげきょう）の文句のことである。例文帳に追加。The Nichiren chant is the words of Namu Myohorenge-kyo, which are recited in the Buddhist religious services held by religious organizations such as Nichiren and the Hoke-kyo Sutra sect. - Wikipedia 日英京都関連文書対訳コーパス。日蓮は、いかなる凡夫にも「仏性」が秘められており、「南無妙法蓮華經」（なむ・みょうほうれんげきょう）…

なむみょうほうれんげきょうとは - Weblio辞書

<https://www.weblio.jp/content/なむみようほうれんげきょう> ▾ Translate this page

なむみょうほうれんげきょう 一めうほふれんげきやう 【南無妙法蓮▽華経】。〔法華経に帰依する意〕。日蓮宗で、法華経を信仰し加護を求める心持ちを表して唱える語。御題目。>>『三省堂大辞林』の表記・記号についての解説を見る・英和和英テキスト翻訳・>> Weblio翻訳。「英訳したい日本語の文章」か、「和訳したい英語の文章」を入力してください。英語⇒日本語 日本語⇒英語。>>「なむみょうほうれんげきょう」を解説文に含む用語の一覧。>>「なむみょうほうれんげきょう」を含む用語の索引。なむみょうほうれんげ…

ブログ『疲れた心に強い翼を！』「法華経」と「聖書」

godpresencewithin.blog86.fc2.com/blog-entry-9.html ▾ Translate this page

Nov 20, 2008 - いわゆる「大乗仏教」の頂点の教典として、「法華經」（妙法蓮華經）という教典がある。日蓮宗の宗祖である日蓮聖人（しょうにん）は、この教典こそ、「仏の真実の教え」を教えてるものとして、それに「帰命する」という意味の「南無」を付けて、「南無妙法蓮華經」（なむ・みよ
うほうれんげきょう）と唱えた。（だから、文字どおりには、「私は法華經を信じます」と唱えて
る。）さて、この教典、うちのサイトでは論じていないが、西暦一世紀にインドに宣教を行った「キ
リスト教の影響」を受けている。

PICTURE 11 - 20 - 2016 - 大悲閣千光寺 和尚日和

bruce-kyoto.sakura.ne.jp/daihikaku.../picture-11--20--2016.html ▾ [Translate this page](#)

Nov 20, 2016 - 日本語は午後にいたします できるかな？ 今から、法要です。

、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、」（仏教聖典からの引用です、駄駄日本語、残月予定）・あるアメリカ人の質問です。「南無妙法蓮華經（NAMU MYOU HOUREN GE KYOU / なむみょうほうれんげきょう）とは、どんな意味ですか？」《法華經（ほっけきょう）に自分をささげるま、また、このお経を信じます》という事です。このお経は、人はみな仏（ほとけ）になれます。

「南無妙法蓮華經:なむみょうほうれんげきょう」(妙が入る熟語)読み-成...

kanji.quus.net/jyukugo1917/idiom114081.htm ▾ Translate this page

なも-みょうほうれんげきょう ナム-ミョウホウレンゲキヨウ; namu-



Transliteration and romanization utilities

Katakana Latin transliteration

Katakana

ナム ミョウ ホウ レンゲ
キヨ

Latin

namu myou hou renge kyo



<https://en.glosbe.com/transliteration/Katakana-Latin>

[https://ameblo.jp/220817/ ▼ Translate this page](https://ameblo.jp/220817/)

何回も一緒に写真撮ったんですが・・・自分の顔がやたらでかく写るので消去しちゃった(Д;`)お寺では拝んで貰うのに順番を待ちやっと順番がきたので、中に入るとΣ(=ロ=;)ど真ん中にお年寄りが2人とおばさんが1人手を合わせ呪文のようにお経をかなり大きな声で唱えてます(=ーー;)ナムミョウホウレンゲキヨ×50お坊さんが拝む声は、搔き消され全く聞こえない(=ーー;)せっかく順番を待ったのに・・・名前だけでも聞き逃すまいと耳耳を澄まし('A')聞き取ったキラキラなんか勝った気分ひらめき電球聞き取れなかった祖母...

*Д)<ハッピー・エンド (Happy Ending) | mixiユーザー(id:3570727)の...

open.mixi.jp > ... > mixiユーザーの日記一覧 - Translate this page

ナマンダブナムミョウホウレンゲキヨ... mixiユーザー2016年03月26日 01:14: > mixiユーザー オームシャンティ... オームシャンティー!! mixiユーザー2016年03月26日 01:31: > mixiユーザー オーシャンゼリーゼー? mixiユーザー2016年03月26日 01:36: > mixiユーザー ゼリー島殺人事件ってネタがありましてね...(長くなるから略わーい(嬉しい顔))。

レビータの有名人

[www.geocities.jp/chiba2_archives/ja1_bigname.html ▼ Translate this page](http://www.geocities.jp/chiba2_archives/ja1_bigname.html)

ナムミョウホウレンゲキヨ、ナムミョウホウレンゲキヨウただ、それだけの人物であったが、噂によるレビーターで中継するためにわざわざモクギョを買ったとか買わないとか・・一部で評判だったということをつけ加えておこう。☆宮崎勤☆生息地域 439.18MHz赤城山レビーター 存在時期 '89 8 最近、めっきりこの名前は聞かなくなつたが当時、一番有名になつたといえばいわずと知れたあの宮崎勤であろう。連日、テレビでは彼のことばかり放送していたころ、予想通りレビーターにも宮崎を名乗る輩もでてきたのである。

館山の托鉢(千葉県)-潮騒が聞こえる-Yahoo!ブログ

[https://blogs.yahoo.co.jp/ikepon8181/31771257.html - Translate this page](http://blogs.yahoo.co.jp/ikepon8181/31771257.html)

Dec 5, 2012 - 館山の街を駅に向かって、お坊さんの列が行きます。毎年12月に恒例になった「托鉢」と呼ばれる行事です。お坊さんが太鼓のようなものを叩きながら、「ナムミョウホウレンゲキヨ」と唱えながら風のように歩いて行きます。今年も今日、托鉢が通り過...

No.19 功徳とは以心得入「いしんとくにゅう」!-われ末法の仏なり!! - ...

[https://textream.yahoo.co.jp](http://textream.yahoo.co.jp/) > ... > われ末法の仏なり!! ▼ Translate this page

われ末法の仏なり!!に戻る。19. ソラタママン 強くそう思う 2014年5月9日 08:55. 実に不思議な現象と言ふしか思い当たる言葉はない?途中、紆余曲折し、疑ったり迷うことがあっても自分が願う大切なことは..信じていれば、きっと納得のいく結果を出してくれるはずである。ナムミョウホウレンゲキヨ-ナムミョウホウレンゲキヨ!返信する。そう思う1; そう思わない2. 開く。お気に入りユーザーに登録する。無視ユーザーに登録する; 違反報告する...

ナムミョウホウレンゲキョウ

南無妙法蓮華經（ナムミョウホウレンゲキョウ～）」を連呼する白装束…

<https://ameblo.jp/no-scooter/entry-10119634028> ▾ Translate this page

Nov 5, 2006 - 七面山敬慎院（しちめんさん けいしんいん）」まで歩いてきました。登ること3~4時間。登山道沿いには「南無妙法蓮華經」と書かれた御札。七面山 白装束の信者もいっぱい。彼らは「南無妙法蓮華經（ナムミョウホウレンゲキョウ～）」を連呼。

神さまのお恵み - Google Books Result

<https://books.google.com/books> ▾ Translate this page

佐藤愛子 - 1992 - Fiction

ナムミョウホウレンゲキョウ…………ナムミョウホウレンゲキョウ…………ナムミョウホウレンゲキョウ…………」まさに絶叫、大怒号である。一つ置いた向うの部屋にお客がいるらしかったが、そんなことはかまっちゃいられない。だいたい、こっちの部屋で私ひとり孤軍奮闘…

ナムミョウホウレンゲキョウ - Seijun's Blog

https://hbs-seijun.blogspot.com/2011/05/blog-post_18.html ▾ Translate this page

May 18, 2011 - ナムミョウホウレンゲキョウ. 今回の旅も終わりに近づきました。今夕、最後の仏蹟である祇園精舎を参観し終わりました。あとは、バスと列車を乗り継いでデリーに向かいります。感無量です。全人類が被災者となった末法最大とも言える大難の最…

No.889 【南無三宝】 なむさんぽう | 今日の四字熟語・故事成語…

fukushima-net.com ▾ 四字熟語・故事成語一覧 ▾ Translate this page

【南無】は、サンスクリット語のナマス（namas：屈するの意味）の音を漢字に宛てたものです。敬意、尊敬、崇敬をあらわす感嘆詞とでも言うのでしょうか。『南無阿弥陀仏：ナムアミダブツ』『南無妙法蓮華經：ナムミョウホウレンゲキョウ』の【南無】と同じで、絶対の…

なむみょうほうれんげきょう

Japanese

Phrase

なむみょうほうれんげきょう (*rōmaji* **Namu Myōhō Renge Kyō**)

1. 南無妙法蓮華経: Namu Myōhō Renge Kyō, literally "Glory to the Lotus Sutra"
-

Retrieved from "<https://en.wiktionary.org/w/index.php?title=なむみょうほうれんげきょう&oldid=50937563>"

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南無

Lookup

Meaning of 南無 in Japanese

Words

Definition of 南無

namu
なむ  【 南無 】

・南無 Kanji Details

1. (conj, int) (Buddh) amen; hail

Words related to 南無

namuamidabutsu
なむあみだぶつ  【 南無阿弥陀仏 】

・南無阿弥陀仏 Kanji Details

1. (exp) (Buddh) I sincerely believe in Amitabha; Lord have mercy on me

namumyouhorengekyou
なむみょうはうれんげきょう  【 南無妙法蓮華経 】

・南無妙法蓮華経 Kanji Details

1. (exp) (Buddh) Glory to the Sutra; Hail Lotus Sutra

namusanbou
なむさんぼう  【 南無三宝 】

・南無三宝 Kanji Details

1. (exp, int) I believe in the Three Treasures of Buddhism; Oh my Great Buddhal; Good heavens!

namuhachimandalbosatsu
なむはちまんだいぼさつ  【 南無八幡大菩薩 】

・南無八幡大菩薩 Kanji Details

1. (exp, int) O Great God of Arms, I beseech your aid against my enemy!

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What does 南無 (Namu) mean in Japanese?

English Translation

amen

Translate from Japanese

go

More meanings for 南無 (Namu)

amen noun

南無



hail noun

雹, 霰, 氷, 氷雨, 呼び声



Find more words!



Translate to English

From Japanese

南無

translate

See Also in Japanese

無 noun

Mu nothing, naught



南 noun

Minami south



Nearby Translations

南海岸 南極大陸 南極 南東 南朝鮮 南方の 南瓜 南端

南米 南蛮人 南行 南に行く

Word Tools

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Present Tense

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A B C D E F G H I J K L M

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南

U+5357 (<https://util.unicode.org/UnicodeJsp/s/character.jsp?a=5357>), 南
CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPH-5357

← 卖
[U+5356]

CJK Unified Ideographs

单 →
[U+5358]

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南 (radical 24, 十+7, 9 strokes, *cangjie* input 十)

丌 (radical 24, 𠂔), 9 strokes, [cangjie input](#) 𠂔 月廿十 (GBTJ), four-corner 40227, composition 𠂔+廿+月

Derived characters

- 僰, 潦, 嘴, 埔, 婪, ~~𠂇~~, 衕, 揷, 湧, 曠, 臍, 楠, 炳, 迺, 迺(綱), 嫗, 誨, 蹠, ~~𠂇~~, 鏞, ~~𠂇~~, 獻, ~~𠂇~~, ~~𠂇~~, 蕡, 鬻, 箛

References

- KangXi: [page 157](https://www.kangxizidian.com/kangxi/0157.gif) (<https://www.kangxizidian.com/kangxi/0157.gif>), character 5
 - Dai Kanwa Jiten: character 2750
 - Dae Jaweon: page 357, character 8
 - Hanyu Da Zidian (first edition): volume 1, page 65, character 2
 - Unihan data for U+5357 (<http://www.unicode.org/cgi-bin/GetUnihanData.pl?codepoint=5357>)

Chinese

Glyph origin

simp. and trad.

南

Historical forms of the character 南							
Shang	Western Zhou	Spring and Autumn	Warring States			Shuowen Jiezi (compiled in Han)	
Oracle bone script	Bronze inscriptions	Bronze inscriptions	Bronze inscriptions	Chu Slip and silk script	Qin slip script	Ancient script	Small seal script
							

Characters in the same phonetic series (南) (Zhengzhang, 2003)

	Old Chinese
南	*nu:m
楠	*nu:m
膌	*nu:m?
湧	*nu:m?
捺	*nu:m?
蕘	*nu:m?
臍	*ru:m?
唵	*rnu:m
誦	*rnu:m, *rnu:ms

This character has been explained as a pictogram (象形) of a hanging percussion instrument, originally identical to the left side of 𦨇. Under this hypothesis its borrowing for the word “south” is difficult to explain.

Sagart (1988) instead proposes that it is a pictogram of the front of a house. Archaeological evidence confirms that in antiquity, at least in some regions, houses were built to face south.

Etymology 1

From Proto-Sino-Tibetan *g-nam (“sky, sun”) (STEDT; Schuessler (2007); Benedict (1972)); the south is traditionally associated with the sun & light, compare 陽 (OC *laj, “light, sun-lit south-side of a hill”).

If so, cognate with Tibetan གླମ (gnam, “sky”), གླମ (nam, “night”), Tshangla ngam (“sun, noon, day, sky”), Chepang न्याम् (nyam, “sun, sunlight, storm-cloud, weather”).

Alternatively, Sagart (2004) relates this word to Old Chinese *n̥im (revised to *n̥[θ]im in 2014) “belly, front of the body”, further “south” to Proto-Sino-Tibetan *s-nam (“rib(s)”), as one term for one body-part often shifts its meaning to another body-part nearby.

If so, 南 is cognate with 妊 (OC *njums, “to carry inside one's belly → to be pregnant”), 任 (OC *njum, *njums, “to carry a burden, especially in front of the body”), also 脣 (OC *nu:m?,

“belly (of an ox)”), Southern Pumi nõ⁵⁵, Burmese နံရှိုး (nam-rui:, “side of the body, rib”), and thus is a semantic counterpart to 北 (OC *pw:g, “north”), which is related to 背 (OC *pw:gs, *bw:gs, “back of the body”).

Pronunciation

▪ Mandarin

(*Standard*)

(*Pinyin*): nán (nan²)

(*Zhuyin*): ㄋㄢ



(*Chengdu, SP*): nan²

(*Dungan, Cyrillic*): නାନ (nan, I)

▪ Cantonese

(*Guangzhou, Jyutping*): naam⁴

(*Taishan, Wictionary*): nam³

▪ Gan (Wictionary): lan⁴

▪ Hakka

(*Sixian, PFS*): nàm

(*Meixian, Guangdong*): nam²

▪ Jin (Wictionary): nan¹

▪ Min Bei (KCR): nāng

▪ Min Dong (BUC): nàng

▪ Min Nan

(*Hokkien, POJ*): lâm

(*Teochew, Peng'im*): lam⁵ / nam⁵ / nang⁵

▪ Wu (Wictionary): noe (T3)

▪ Xiang (Wictionary): lan²

▪ Mandarin

- (Standard Chinese)[‡]
 - Pinyin: nán
 - Zhuyin: ㄋㄢ
 - Wade-Giles: nan²
 - Gwoyeu Romatzyh: nan
 - Tongyong Pinyin: nán
 - Sinological IPA (key): /nän³⁵/
- (Chengdu)
 - Sichuanese Pinyin: nan²
 - Scuanxua Ladinxua Xin Wenz: lan
 - Sinological IPA (key): /nan²¹/
- (Dungan)
 - Cyrillic: නାନ (nan, I)
 - Sinological IPA (key): /næ²⁴/

(Note: Dungan pronunciation is currently experimental and may be inaccurate.)

▪ Cantonese

- (Standard Cantonese, Guangzhou)[‡]
 - Jyutping: naam⁴
 - Yale: nàahm
 - Cantonese Pinyin: naam⁴
 - Guangdong Romanization: nam⁴
 - Sinological IPA (key): /nä:m²¹/
- (Taishanese, Taicheng)
 - Wiktionary: nam³
 - Sinological IPA (key): /n̩dam²²/

▪ Gan

- (Nanchang)
 - Wiktionary: lan⁴
 - Sinological IPA (key): /lan³⁵/

■ Hakka

- (Sixian, incl. Miaoli and Meinong)
 - Phák-fa-sṳ: nàm
 - Hakka Romanization System: nam¹
 - Hagfa Pinyim: nam²
 - Sinological IPA: /nam¹¹/
- (Meixian)
 - Guangdong: nam²
 - Sinological IPA: /nam¹¹/

■ Jin

- (Taiyuan)⁺
 - Wiktionary: nan¹
 - Sinological IPA (old-style): /næ̃¹¹/

■ Min Bei

- (Jian'ou)
 - Kienning Colloquial Romanized: nâng
 - Sinological IPA (key): /naŋ³³/

■ Min Dong

- (Fuzhou)
 - Bàng-uâ-cê: nàng
 - Sinological IPA (key): /n'ɑŋ⁵³/

■ Min Nan

- (Hokkien)
 - Péh-oe-jī: lâm
 - Tâi-lô: lâm
 - Phosfit Daibuun: laam
 - IPA (Xiamen): /lam²⁴/
 - IPA (Quanzhou): /lam²⁴/
 - IPA (Zhangzhou): /lam¹³/
 - IPA (Taipei): /lam²⁴/
 - IPA (Kaohsiung): /lam²³/
- (Teochew)
 - Peng'im: lam⁵ / nam⁵ / nang⁵
 - Péh-oe-jī-like: lâm / nâm / nâng
 - Sinological IPA (key): /lam⁵⁵/, /nam⁵⁵/, /naŋ⁵⁵/

Note:

- lam5 - Chaozhou, Raoping;

- nam5 - Shantou, Chaoyang, Jieyang;
- nang5 - Chenghai.

- Wu

- (Shanghainese)

- Wiktionary: noe (T3)
 - Sinological IPA (key): /nø²³/

- Xiang

- (Changsha)

- Wiktionary: lan²
 - Sinological IPA (key): /ɿan¹³/

- [Dialectal data](#)

Variety	Location	南	edit
Mandarin	<u>Beijing</u>	/nan ^{35/}	
	<u>Harbin</u>	/nan ^{24/}	
	<u>Tianjin</u>	/nan ^{45/}	
	<u>Jinan</u>	/nã ^{42/}	
	<u>Qingdao</u>	/nã ^{42/}	
	<u>Zhengzhou</u>	/nan ^{42/}	
	<u>Xi'an</u>	/nã ^{24/}	
	<u>Xining</u>	/nã ^{24/}	
	<u>Yinchuan</u>	/nan ^{53/}	
	<u>Lanzhou</u>	/lɛn ^{53/}	
	<u>Ürümqi</u>	/nan ^{51/}	
	<u>Wuhan</u>	/nan ^{213/}	
	<u>Chengdu</u>	/nan ^{31/}	
	<u>Guiyang</u>	/nan ^{21/}	
Jin	<u>Kunming</u>	/nã ^{31/}	
	<u>Nanjing</u>	/laŋ ^{24/}	
	<u>Hefei</u>	/læ ^{55/}	
	<u>Taiyuan</u>	/næ ^{11/}	
	<u>Pingyao</u>	/nan ^{13/}	
Wu	<u>Hohhot</u>	/næ ^{31/}	
	<u>Shanghai</u>	/nø ^{23/}	
	<u>Suzhou</u>	/nø ^{13/}	
	<u>Hangzhou</u>	/nẽ ^{213/}	
	<u>Wenzhou</u>	/nø ^{31/}	
Hui	<u>Shexian</u>	/lɛ ^{44/}	
	<u>Tunxi</u>	/lɔ ^{44/}	
Xiang	<u>Changsha</u>	/lan ^{13/}	
	<u>Xiangtan</u>	/nan ^{12/}	
Gan	<u>Nanchang</u>	/lan ^{45/}	
Hakka	<u>Meixian</u>	/nam ^{11/}	
	<u>Taoyuan</u>	/nam ^{11/}	
Cantonese	<u>Guangzhou</u>	/nam ^{21/}	

	<u>Nanning</u>	/nam ²¹ /
	<u>Hong Kong</u>	/nam ²¹ /
	<u>Xiamen (Min Nan)</u>	/lam ³⁵ /
	<u>Fuzhou (Min Dong)</u>	/naŋ ⁵³ /
Min	<u>Jian'ou (Min Bei)</u>	/naŋ ³³ /
	<u>Shantou (Min Nan)</u>	/nam ⁵⁵ /
	<u>Haikou (Min Nan)</u>	/nam ³¹ /

■

- Middle Chinese: /nʌm/

Rime

Character	南
Reading #	1/1
Initial (聲)	泥 (8)
Final (韻)	覃 (159)
Tone (調)	Level (Ø)
Openness (開合)	Open
Division (等)	I
Fanqie	那含切

Reconstructions

<u>Zhengzhang</u> <u>Shangfang</u>	/nʌm/
<u>Pan</u> <u>Wuyun</u>	/nəm/
<u>Shao</u> <u>Rongfen</u>	/nɒm/
<u>Edwin</u> <u>Pulleyblank</u>	/nəm/
<u>Li</u> <u>Rong</u>	/nʌm/
<u>Wang</u> <u>Li</u>	/nɒm/
<u>Bernard</u> <u>Karlgren</u>	/năm/
Expected Mandarin Reflex	nán

■

■ Old Chinese

(Baxter–Sagart): /*n̥[ə]m/
 (Zhengzhang): /*nu:m/

Baxter–Sagart system 1.1 (2014 (<http://ocbaxtersagart.lsait.lsa.umich.edu/>))

Character	南
Reading #	1/1
Modern Beijing (Pinyin)	nán
Middle Chinese	<nom>
Old Chinese	/*n̥[ə]m/
English	south

Notes for Old Chinese notations in the Baxter–Sagart system:

- * Parentheses "(" indicate uncertain presence;
- * Square brackets "[]" indicate uncertain identity, e.g. *[t] as coda may in fact be *-t or *-p;
- * Angle brackets "<>" indicate infix;
- * Hyphen "-" indicates morpheme boundary;

- * Period "." indicates syllable boundary.

Zhengzhang system (2003)

Character	南
Reading #	1/1
No.	9355
Phonetic component	南
Rime group	侵
Rime subdivision	2
Corresponding MC rime	南
Old Chinese	/*nu:m/

Definitions

南

1. south; southern

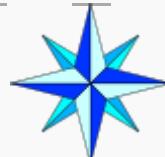
Coordinate terms

- (compass points)

西北 北 東北

西 東

西南 南 東南



Descendants

Sino-Xenic (南):

なん

- → Japanese: 南 (*nan*)
- → Okinawan: 南 (*nan*)
- → Korean: 남 (南, *nam*)
- → Vietnamese: nam (南)

Others:

ナン

- → Japanese: 南 (*nan*, “south wind (mahjong tile)”)

Compounds

Derived terms

- 中南 (*Zhōngnán*)
- 中南半島／中南半岛 (*Zhōngnán Bāndǎo*)
- 中南路 (*Zhōngnánlù*)
- 二南
- 伽南香
- 信南山
- 傑克南瓜燈／杰克南瓜灯 (*jiékè-nánguādēng*)
- 八南 (*Bānán*)
- 六南 (*Liùnán*)
- 切韻指南／切韵指南
- 劍南／剑南
- 劍南詩稿／剑南诗稿
- 北轍南轔／北辙南辕
- 卑南 (*Bēinán*)

- 南極大陸／南极大陆 (*Nánjí Dàlù*)
- 南極星沉／南极星沉
- 南極星輝／南极星辉
- 南極洲／南极洲 (*Nánjízhōu*)
- 南極騰輝／南极腾辉
- 南榮／南荣
- 南樂／南乐 (*nányuè*)
- 南樓詠謳／南楼咏謳
- 南橫／南横
- 南橘北枳
- 南歐／南欧 (*Nán-Ōu*)
- 南沙群島／南沙群岛 (*Nánshā Qúndǎo*)

- 南風窗／南风窗
- 南饌／南饌
- 南鷗北鷹／南鷗北鹰
- 南齊／南齐 (*Nánqí*)
- 南齊書／南齐书
- 司南 (*sīnán*)
- 召南
- 周南 (*Zhōunán*)
- 和南 (*hénnán*)
- 哀江南賦／哀江南赋
- 嘉南大圳
- 嘉南平原
- 四明南詞／四明南词
- 圖南／图南
- 城南 (*Chégnán*)

- 卑南文化
- 卑南族 (*Bēinánzú*)
- 卑南鄉／卑南乡
- 南下 (*nánxià*)
- 南中
- 南亞／南亚 (*Nányà*)
- 南京 (*Nánjīng*)
- 南京條約／南京条约
- 南人 (*nánrén*)
- 南來北往／南来北往
- 南元
- 南充 (*Nánchōng*)
- 南內／南内 (*Nánnèi*)
- 南冠 (*nánguān*)
- 南冠楚囚
- 南冰洋 (*Nánbīngyáng*)
- 南劇／南剧
- 南勢／南势 (*Nánshì*)
- 南化 (*Nánhuà*)
- 南化塘 (*Nánhuàtáng*)
- 南北 (*nánběi*)
- 南北和議／南北和议
- 南北學／南北学
- 南北宗
- 南北戰爭／南北战争 (*Nánběi Zhànzhēng*)
- 南北書派／南北书派
- 南北朝 (*Nán-Běi Cháo*)
- 南北極／南北极
- 南北洋
- 南北睽違／南北睽违
- 南北貨／南北货
- 南半球 (*nánbànqiú*)
- 南南合作 (*nán-nán hézuò*)
- 南卡羅來納／南卡罗来纳 (*Nán Kǎluóláinà*)
- 南口 (*Nánkǒu*)
- 南司
- 南史
- 南史氏
- 南呂／南吕
- 南沱 (*Nántuó*)
- 南河 (*Nánhé*)
- 南河頭／南河头 (*Nánhétóu*)
- 南洋 (*Nányáng*)
- 南洋大臣
- 南洋群島／南洋群岛
- 南洋航線／南洋航线
- 南海 (*Nánhǎi*)
- 南浦 (*nánpǔ*)
- 南海子
- 南涼／南凉 (*Nánliáng*)
- 南渡
- 南港 (*Nángǎng*)
- 南湖 (*Nán Hú*)
- 南湖山莊／南湖山庄 (*Nánhú Shānzhūāng*)
- 南溫帶／南温带 (*nánwēndài*)
- 南漳 (*Nánzhāng*)
- 南漢／南汉 (*Nánhàn*)
- 南滿洲／南满洲
- 南潯／南浔 (*Nánxún*)
- 南澳 (*Nán'ào*)
- 南燕 (*Nányān*)
- 南營／南营 (*Nányíng*)
- 南牢
- 南牧
- 南班子
- 南琛
- 南瓜 (*nánguā*)
- 南瓜燈／南瓜灯 (*nánguādēng*)
- 南瓦子
- 南甜北鹹／南甜北咸
- 南畝／南亩 (*nánmǔ*)
- 南省
- 南碑
- 南端 (*nánduān*)
- 南竹 (*nánzhú*)
- 南竿 (*Nángān*)
- 南箋／南笺
- 壽比南山／寿比南山 (*shòubǐnánshān*)
- 大江南北 (*dàjiāngnánběi*)
- 天南地北 (*tiānnándìběi*)
- 天南星 (*tiānnánxīng*)
- 孝南 (*Xiàonán*)
- 安南 (*Ānnán*)
- 安南子
- 安南山脈／安南山脉
- 官南 (*Guānnán*)
- 山南海北
- 嶺南／岭南 (*Lǐgnán*)
- 嶺南畫派／岭南画派
- 巴南牆望／巴南墙望
- 平南 (*Píngnán*)
- 建南 (*Jiànnán*)
- 悔讀南華／悔读南华
- 慧南
- 指南 (*zhǐnán*)
- 指南之助
- 指南宮／指南宫
- 指南打北
- 指南車／指南车
- 指南針／指南针 (*zhǐnánzhēn*)
- 斗南 (*Dǒunán*)
- 斗南一人
- 暨南
- 暨南大學／暨南大学
- 有南北
- 東南／东南 (*dōngnán*)
- 東南之美／东南之美
- 東南亞／东南亚 (*Dōngnányà*)
- 東南季風／东南季风
- 東南方／东南方
- 東南歐／东南欧
- 東南竹箭／东南竹箭
- 東南部／东南部
- 東南風／东南风

- 南味
- 南唐 (*Nántáng*)
- 南回歸線／南回归线 (*Nán-Huīguīxiàn*)
- 南國／南国 (*nánguó*)
- 南坪 (*Nánpíng*)
- 南垂
- 南城 (*Nánchéng*)
- 南塢／南坞 (*Nánwù*)
- 南壩／南坝 (*Nánbà*)
- 南天北地
- 南天極／南天极
- 南天門／南天门
- 南夷
- 南威
- 南學／南学
- 南安 (*Nánān*)
- 南宋 (*Nán Sòng*)
- 南宗
- 南宗畫法／南宗画法
- 南宮／南宫 (*Nángōng*)
- 南寒帶／南寒带
- 南寧／南宁 (*Nánníng*)
- 南屯 (*Nántún*)
- 南山 (*Nánshān*)
- 南山並壽／南山并寿
- 南山可移
- 南山壽／南山寿
- 南山宗
- 南山有臺／南山有台
- 南山鐵案／南山铁案
- 南山隱豹／南山隐豹
- 南山霧豹／南山雾豹
- 南岸 (*nán'àn*)
- 南嶺／南岭 (*Nánlǐng*)
- 南嶽／南岳 (*Nányuè*)
- 南州 (*Nánzhōu*)
- 南州冠冕
- 南帖
- 南平 (*Nánpíng*)
- 南管 (*nánguǎn*)
- 南箕
- 南箕北斗
- 南糖
- 南紀／南纪
- 南絃
- 南緯／南纬 (*nánwěi*)
- 南美 (*Nán Méi*)
- 南美洲 (*nánměizhōu*)
- 南胡 (*nánhú*)
- 南能北秀
- 南腔北調／南腔北调 (*nánqiāngbēidiào*)
- 南腿
- 南至
- 南臺灣／南台湾
- 南舊縣／南旧县 (*Nánjìuxiàn*)
- 南船北馬／南船北马
- 南苑 (*Nányuàn*)
- 南華大學／南华大学
- 南菊寺 (*Nánjúsi*)
- 南華經／南华经 (*Nánhuájīng*)
- 南葉門／南叶门 (*Nán-Yémén*)
- 南薰
- 南蠻／南蛮 (*Nánmán*)
- 南蠻子／南蛮子
- 南蠻駛舌／南蛮𠵼舌
- 南行
- 南街 (*Nánjiē*)
- 南西廂／南西厢
- 南詞／南词 (*náncí*)
- 南詔／南诏 (*Nánzhào*)
- 南豆腐
- 南貨／南货
- 南賴／南赖 (*Nánlài*)
- 南贍部洲／南贍部洲
- 南越 (*Nányuè*)
- 東箭南金／东箭南金
- 東西南北／东西南北 (*dōngxīnánběi*)
- 武南鐵路／武南铁路 (*Wǔnántiělù*)
- 毛南族 (*máonánzú*)
- 江南 (*Jiāngnán*)
- 江南弄
- 江南河
- 江南竹
- 河南 (*Hénán*)
- 河南墜子／河南坠子
- 河南梆子
- 洛南
- 津南 (*Jīnnán*)
- 海北天南
- 海南 (*Hǎinán*)
- 海南戲／海南戏
- 淮南 (*Huáinán*)
- 淮南子 (*Huáinánzǐ*)
- 淮南雞犬／淮南鸡犬
- 港南 (*Gǎngnán*)
- 湄南河 (*Méinán Hé*)
- 漠南
- 漠南／汉南 (*Hànnán*)
- 漠南四省
- 漠南草原
- 濟南／济南 (*Jǐnán*)
- 濟南慘案／济南惨案
- 獅南／狮南 (*Shīnán*)
- 珞南 (*Luònán*)
- 皖南丘陵
- 眉南面北
- 石南
- 磁南極／磁南极
- 福齊南山／福齐南山
- 竹南 (*Zhúnnán*)
- 紀南／纪南 (*Jìnán*)
- 終南／终南
- 終南別業／终南别业

- 南平 (*Nánpíng*)
- 南庄 (*Nánzhuāng*)
- 南式
- 南征
- 南征北伐
- 南征北戰／南征北战
- 南征北討／南征北讨
- 南戲／南戏 (*nánxi*)
- 南投 (*Nántóu*)
- 南拳 (*nánquán*)
- 南斯拉夫 (*Nánsīlāfū*)
- 南方 (*nánfāng*)
- 南方之強／南方之强
- 南日 (*Nánrì*)
- 南明 (*Nánmíng*)
- 南旺
- 南昌 (*Nánchāng*)
- 南曲 (*nánqǔ*)
- 南有嘉魚／南有嘉鱼
- 南服
- 南望 (*Nánwàng*)
- 南朝 (*Náncháo*)
- 南枝北枝
- 南柯
- 南柯一夢／南柯一梦 (*nánkēyīmèng*)
- 南柯夢／南柯梦
- 南梆子 (*nánbāngzǐ*)
- 南極／南极 (*Nánjí*)
- 南楚
- 南極仙翁／南极仙翁
- 南極光／南极光
- 南極呈祥／南极呈祥
- 南極圈／南极圈 (*Nánjíquān*)
- 南極地區／南极地区
- 南轔北轍／南辕北辙 (*nányuánběizhé*)
- 南巡
- 南迴／南回
- 南迴歸線／南回归线
- 南迴鐵路／南回铁路
- 南通 (*Nántōng*)
- 南進政策／南进政策 (*nánjìn zhèngcè*)
- 南運河／南运河
- 南邊／南边 (*nánbiān*)
- 南郊 (*nánjiāo*)
- 南部 (*nánbù*)
- 南郭 (*náguō*)
- 南部地方
- 南都
- 南鄭／南郑
- 南酒
- 南金
- 南金東箭／南金东箭
- 南門／南门 (*nánmén*)
- 南門市場／南门市场
- 南闡／南阐 (*Nánzhá*)
- 南闡／南阐
- 南阮
- 南阮北阮
- 南陽／南阳 (*Nányáng*)
- 南雅 (*Nányǎ*)
- 南雜劇／南杂剧
- 南離／南离
- 南非 (*Nánfēi*)
- 南面 (*nánmiàn*)
- 南面為王／南面为王
- 南面百城
- 南面稱伯／南面称伯
- 南面稱孤／南面称孤
- 南面稱王／南面称王
- 南韓／南韩 (*Nánhán*)
- 南音 (*nányīn*)
- 南頓／南顿
- 終南山／终南山 (*Zhōngnán Shān*)
- 終南捷徑／终南捷径 (*Zhōngnán jiéjìng*)
- 臺南／台南 (*Táinán*)
- 臺南孔廟／台南孔庙
- 芝南 (*Jiāonán*)
- 荆南／荆南 (*Jīngnán*)
- 荆南杞梓／荆南杞梓
- 華南／华南 (*Huánán*)
- 薩利吉勒干南庫勒／萨利吉勒干南库勒 (*Sàlijílègānnánkùlè*)
- 藏南 (*Zàngnán*)
- 藏南縱谷／藏南纵谷
- 蘇利南／苏利南 (*Sūlínán*)
- 西南 (*xīnán*)
- 西南夷
- 西南季風／西南季风
- 西眉南臉／西眉南脸
- 豐南／丰南 (*Fēngnán*)
- 貝南／贝南 (*Bēinán*)
- 走南闖北／走南闯北
- 越南 (*Yuènán*)
- 越鳥南棲／越鸟南栖
- 迦南 (*Jiānán*)
- 鄧南／邓南 (*Dèngnán*)
- 鎮南關／镇南关
- 閩南／闽南 (*mǐnnán*)
- 閩南話／闽南话 (*mǐnnánhuà*)
- 閩南語／闽南语 (*mǐnnányǔ*)
- 關南／关南 (*Guānnán*)
- 雲南回變／云南回变
- 雲南白藥／云南白药 (*yúnnán báiyào*)
- 雲南起義／云南起义
- 雲南黃馨／云南黄馨
- 面北眉南

- 南風／南风 (*nánfēng*)
- 南風不競／南风不竞
- 馬放南山／马放南山
- 雲南／云南 (*Yúnnán*)

Etymology 2

Pronunciation

■ Mandarin

(*Pinyin*): nā, ná (na¹, na²)
 (*Zhuyin*): ㄋㄚ, ㄋㄚˊ

- Cantonese (*Jyutping*): naa¹
 - Min Nan (*Teochew, Peng'im*): na¹
-

■ Mandarin

■ (*Standard Chinese, standard in Mainland*)[‡]

- *Pinyin*: nā
- *Zhuyin*: ㄋㄚ
- *Wade-Giles*: na¹
- *Gwoyeu Romatzyh*: nha
- *Tongyong Pinyin*: na
- Sinological IPA (*key*): /nä⁵⁵/

■ (*Standard Chinese, standard in Taiwan*)[‡]

- *Pinyin*: ná
- *Zhuyin*: ㄋㄚˊ
- *Wade-Giles*: na²
- *Gwoyeu Romatzyh*: na
- *Tongyong Pinyin*: ná
- Sinological IPA (*key*): /nä³⁵/

■ Cantonese

■ (*Standard Cantonese, Guangzhou*)[‡]

- *Jyutping*: naa¹
- *Yale*: nā
- *Cantonese Pinyin*: naa¹
- *Guangdong Romanization*: na¹
- Sinological IPA (*key*): /nä:⁵⁵/

▪ Min Nan

- (Teochew)
 - Peng'im: na¹
 - Péh-oe-jī-like: na
 - Sinological IPA (key): /na³³/

Definitions

南

1. Only used in 南無／南无 (nāmō).

References

- “南 (<https://humanum.arts.cuhk.edu.hk/Lexis/lexi-mf/search.php?word=南>)”, in 漢語多功能字庫 (*Multi-function Chinese Character Database*)^[1] (<https://humanum.arts.cuhk.edu.hk/Lexis/lexi-mf/>), 香港中文大學 (the Chinese University of Hong Kong), 2014–

Japanese

Kanji

南

(grade 2 “Kyōiku” kanji)

Readings

- Go-on: なん (nan, ジョヨク) ← なん (nan, historical) ← なむ (namu, ancient)
- Kan-on: だん (dan) ← だん (dan, historical) ← だむ (damu, ancient)
- Kan'yō-on: な (na, ジョヨク[†])
- Kun: みなみ (minami, 南, ジョヨク)
- Nanori: あけ (ake); なみ (nami); は (ha); みな (mina); みまみ (mimami); よし (yoshi)

Compounds

Compounds

なむ	なも	カボチャ	みなかた
▪ <u>南無</u> (namu), <u>南無</u> (namo)		▪ <u>南瓜</u> (kabocha) はえ	▪ <u>南方</u> (Minakata)
		▪ <u>南風</u> (hae)	

Etymology 1

{mi₁nami₁} → */m^jinamij/ → /minami/

From Old Japanese.

Kanji in this term

南

みなみ

Grade: 2

kun'yomi

Pronunciation

▪ Kun'yomi

- (Tokyo) みなみ [mìnámí] (Heiban – [0])^{[1][2]}
- IPA(key): [m^jinamij]

(Can we verify⁽⁺⁾ this pronunciation?)

▪ Kun'yomi

- (Kyoto) みなみ [mí+nàmì] (Atamadaka – [1])
- IPA(key): [m^jinamij]

▪ Kun'yomi

- (Kagoshima) みなみ [mì+ná+mì] (Nakadaka – [2])
- IPA(key): [m^jinamij]

Noun

みなみ

南 • (minami)

1. the south (cardinal point)

- c. 762, *Shōsōin Man'yōgana Monjo*^[3]

わがやしなひのかはりには おほまします みなみのまちなるやつこ
和可夜之奈比乃可波利爾波、於保末之末須、美奈美乃未知奈流 奴
乎宇氣與止... [Man'yōgana]
わ やしな かは ま みなみ まち やつこ う
我が養ひの代りには、おほ坐します、南の街なる奴を受けよと... [Modern spelling]

waga yashinai no kawari ni wa, ōmashimasu, **minami** no machi naru yatsuko o ukeyo to...

(please add an English translation of this example)

Antonym: 北 (kita)

2. a southerly, south wind

Synonym: 南風 (minamikaze, hae)

Antonym: 北 (kita)

Coordinate terms

- (compass points)

せいほく

ほくせい

きた

とうほく

ほくとう

西北 (seihoku)/北西 (hokusei)

北 (kita)

東北 (tōhoku)/北東 (hokuto)

にし

西 (nishi)



ひがし

東 (higashi)

せいなん

なんせい

みなみ

とうなん

西南 (seinan)/南西 (nansei)

南 (minami)

東南 (tōnan)/南東 (nantō)

Derived terms

Derived terms

みなみかぜ

▪ 南風 (minamikaze)

みなみがわ

▪ 南側 (minamigawa)

みなみど

▪ 南殿 (minamidono)

ミナミマグロ

▪ 南鮪 (minami maguro)

ひがしみなみ

▪ 東南 (higashi-minami)

にしみなみ

▪ 西南 (nishi-minami)

まみなみ

▪ 真南 (ma-minami)

Proper noun

みなみ

南 • (Minami)

1. (historical) the red-light district in modern-day Shinagawa Ward, Tokyo (as it was located south of Edo Castle)
2. the name of a ward in various cities throughout Japan, especially a former ward in the city of Osaka which is now part of Chūō Ward
3. a female given name
4. a surname

Verb

みなみ

南する • (minami suru) *suru* (stem) 南し (minami shi), *past* 南した (minami shita))

みなみ

みなみ

1. (archaic) to go south

- 1789, *Seikashū (haikai by Takai Kitō)*

もみぢふか にし みづ すみ
紅楓深し、みなみし西す、水の隅

momiji fukashi, minami shi nishi su, mizu no sumi
(please add an English translation of this example)

Conjugation

Conjugation of "南する" (See Appendix:Japanese verbs.)

Stem forms			
Imperfective (未然形)	南し	みなみし	minami shi
Continuative (連用形)	南し	みなみし	minami shi
Terminal (終止形)	南する	みなみする	minami suru
Attributive (連体形)	南する	みなみする	minami suru
Hypothetical (仮定形)	南すれ	みなみすれ	minami sure
Imperative (命令形)	南せよ ¹ 南しろ ²	みなみせよ ¹ みなみしろ ²	minami seyo ¹ minami shiro ²
Key constructions			
Passive	南される	みなみされる	minami sareru
Causative	南させる 南さす	みなみさせる みなみさす	minami saseru minami sasu
Potential	南できる	みなみできる	minami dekiru
Volitional	南しよう	みなみしよう	minami shiyō
Negative	南しない	みなみしない	minami shinai
Negative continuative	南せず	みなみせず	minami sezu
Formal	南します	みなみします	minami shimasu
Perfective	南した	みなみした	minami shita
Conjunctive	南して	みなみして	minami shite
Hypothetical conditional	南すれば	みなみすれば	minami sureba

¹ Written imperative

² Spoken imperative

Classical conjugation of "南す" (サ行変格活用, see Appendix:Japanese verbs.)

Stem forms			
Irrealis (未然形)	南せ	みなみせ	minamise
Continuative (連用形)	南し	みなみし	minamisi
Terminal (終止形)	南す	みなみす	minamisu
Attributive (連体形)	南する	みなみする	minamisuru
Realis (已然形)	南すれ	みなみすれ	minamisure
Imperative (命令形)	南せよ	みなみせよ	minamiseyo

Key constructions

Negative	南せず	みなみせず	minamisezu
Contrasting conjunction	南すれど	みなみすれど	minamisuredo
Causal conjunction	南すれば	みなみすれば	minamisureba
Conditional conjunction	南せば	みなみせば	minamiseba
Past tense (firsthand knowledge)	南しき	みなみしき	minamisiki
Past tense (secondhand knowledge)	南しけり	みなみしけり	minamisikeri
Perfect tense (conscious action)	南しつ	みなみしつ	minamisitu
Perfect tense (natural event)	南しぬ	みなみしぬ	minamisinu
Perfect-continuative tense	南せり 南したり	みなみせり みなみしたり	minamiseri minamisitari

Etymology 2

/minami/ → /min:ami/

Appears in *The Pillow Book*, completed in 1002.

Alteration of *minami*.^[1]

Pronunciation

- (Irregular reading)

- (Tokyo) みんなみ [mìnnámí] (Heiban – [0])^[2]

Kanji in this term

南

みんな
Grade: 2

Irregular

- IPA^(key): [m̩in:əmji]

Noun

みんなみ

南 • (minnami)

1. (*archaic*) the south

Proper noun

みんなみ

南 • (Minnami)

1. (*historical, archaic*) the red-light district in modern-day Shinagawa Ward, Tokyo

Etymology 3

/namㄩ/ → /nan/

From Middle Chinese 南 (MC nʌm).

Noun

なん

南 • (nan)

1. the south

Synonym: 南方 (nanpō)

2. *Short for* 南鎌 (nanryō): beautiful silver; a type of silver coin in the Edo period

Derived terms

- なんなんせい
南南西 (nan-nansei)
なんなんとう
- なんなんとう
南南東 (nan-nantō)

Affix

なん

南 • (nan)

1. south, southern
2. Used in Sanskrit transliterations

Kanji in this term
南
なん
Grade: 2
goon

Derived terms

Derived terms

なんか	なんでん	なでん	なんりょう
■ 南下 (<i>nanka</i>)	■ 南殿 (<i>nanden</i>), <u>南殿</u> (<i>naden</i>)	■ 南鎌 (<i>nanyō</i>)	■ 南鎌 (<i>nanyō</i>)
なんか	なんばん	いなん	いなん
■ 南柯 (<i>nanka</i>)	■ 南蛮 (<i>nanban</i>)	以南 (<i>inan</i>)	以南 (<i>inan</i>)
なんきょく	なんぶ	こうなん	こうなん
■ 南極 (<i>nankyoku</i>)	■ 南部 (<i>nanbu</i>)	江南 (<i>kōnan</i>)	江南 (<i>kōnan</i>)
なんこく	なんぶう	しなん	しなん
■ 南国 (<i>nankoku</i>), <u>南国</u> (<i>nangoku</i>)	■ 南風 (<i>nanpū</i>)	指南 (<i>shinan</i>)	指南 (<i>shinan</i>)
なんたん	なんぼう	しうなん	せいなん
■ 南端 (<i>nantan</i>)	■ 南方 (<i>nanpō</i>)	周南 (<i>Shūnan</i>)	周南 (<i>Shūnan</i>)
なんてい	なんぼく	せいなん	せいなん
■ 南挺, <u>南廷</u> , <u>南庭</u> (<i>nantei</i>)	■ 南北 (<i>nanboku</i>)	西南 (<i>seinan</i>)	西南 (<i>seinan</i>)
	なんよう	とうなん	とうなん
	■ 南洋 (<i>nan'yō</i>)	東南 (<i>tōnan</i>)	東南 (<i>tōnan</i>)
		らくなん	らくなん
		洛南 (<i>rakunan</i>)	洛南 (<i>rakunan</i>)

Proper noun

なん

南 • (*Nan*)

1. a *female given name*
2. a surname

Etymology 4

From Mandarin 南 (*nán*).

Noun

ナン

南 • (*nan*)

1. (*mahjong*) south wind (*mahjong tile*)

Hypernym: 風牌 (*kazehai*, *fanpai*)

2. (*mahjong*) a 役 (*yaku*, “winning hand”) with a triplet or quad of south wind tiles; depending on wind round and player’s seat wind, it is worth either 1 or 2 翻 (*han*, “doubles”)

Hypernym: 役牌 (*yakuhai*, *yaku-pai*)

Kanji in this term

南

なん

Grade: 2

Irregular

Coordinate terms

- かぜハイ トン ナン シャー
- 風牌 (kazehai, “wind tiles”): 東 (ton, “east wind”), 南 (nan, “south wind”), 西 (shā, “west wind”), 北 (pē, “north wind”)

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1. 2006, 大辞林 (*Daijirin*), Third Edition (in Japanese), Tōkyō: Sanseidō, →ISBN
2. 1998, NHK日本語発音アクセント辞典 (*NHK Japanese Pronunciation Accent Dictionary*) (in Japanese), Tōkyō: NHK, →ISBN
3. ^ Takeuchi, Rizō (1962) *Nara Ibun: Volume 3* (in Japanese), Tōkyō: Tōkyōdō Shuppan, →ISBN.

Korean

Etymology 1

From Middle Chinese 南 (*MC nʌm*).

Historical Readings		
Dongguk Jeongun Reading		
Middle Korean		
Text	Eumhun	
	Gloss	Reading
Dongguk Jeongun, 1448	남 (Yale: <i>nàm</i>)	
Hunmong Jahoe, 1527	암 (Yale: <i>àlp</i>)	남 (Yale: <i>nàm</i>)
Sinjeung Yuhap, 1576	남녁 (Yale: <i>namnyek</i>) 암 (Yale: <i>àlp</i>)	남 (Yale: <i>nam</i>)

Pronunciation

- (*SK Standard/Seoul*) IPA^(key): [nʌm]
- Phonetic hangeul: [남]

Hanja

南 (*eumhun* 남 녁 남 (*namnyeok nam*))

1. *Hanja form?* of 남 (“south; southern”).

Compounds

Compounds
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 남한 (<u>南韓</u>, <i>Namhan</i>)

- 남극 (南極, *namgeuk*)
- 남부 (南部, *nambu*)
- 월남 (越南, *Wollam*)
- 강남 (江南, *Gangnam*)
- 남반구 (南半球, *Namban-gu*)

Etymology 2

Pronunciation

- (SK Standard/Seoul) IPA^(key): [nə]
- Phonetic hangeul: [나]

Hanja

南 (*eumhun* 나무 나 (*namu na*))

1. Hanja form? of 나 (“Only used in 나무 (南無, *namu*)”).

References

- 국제퇴계학회 대구경북지부 (國際退溪學會 大邱慶北支部) (2007). Digital Hanja Dictionary, 전자사전／電子字典. [2] (http://hanjadoc.com/dic/read.asp?table=board&m_no=977)

Okinawan

Kanji

南

(grade 2 “Kyōiku” kanji)

Readings

- On: なん (*nan*)
- Kun: ふえー (*fē*, **南**)

Compounds

- なんくわー
- 南瓜 (*nankwā*)
なんばん
 - 南蛮 (*nanban*)

Alternative forms

- 南風

Etymology

Cognate to Yonaguni 南 (*hai*, “south, southerly”) and western Japanese 南風 (*hae*, “southerly winds”).

Kanji in this term
南
ふえー
Grade: 2 kun'yomi

Pronunciation

- (Shuri-Naha) ふえー [fèé] (Heiban - [0])^[1]
- IPA(^{key}): [ɸe:]

Noun

南 (*hiragana* ふえー, *rōmaji* fē)

1. the south (cardinal point)
2. a southerly (wind blowing from the south)

Derived terms

- ふえーかじ
- 南風 (*fēkaji*)

References

1. ^ “フェー (<http://ryukyu-lang.lib.u-ryukyu.ac.jp/srnhd/details.php?ID=SN31318>)” in Okinawa Center of Language Study, *Shuri-Naha Dialect Dictionary*.
- “ふえー【南・南風】 (<https://www.jlect.com/entry/766/fee/>)” in *JLect - Japonic Languages and Dialects Database Dictionary*, 2019.

Old Japanese

Etymology

Noun

南 ($mi_1 nami_1$) (*kana* みなみ)

1. the south (cardinal point)

2. a southerly (wind blowing from the south)

- c. 759, *Man'yōshū* (book 18, poem 4106), text [here](http://jti.lib.virginia.edu/japanese/manyo_shu/Man18Yo.html#4106) (http://jti.lib.virginia.edu/japanese/manyo_shu/Man18Yo.html#4106)

...南吹雪消益而射水河流水沫能余留弊奈美...

...*mi₁nami₁ puki₁ yuki₁ke₂ *masarite lmi₁du-gapa nagaru mi₁nawa no₂yo₂ru pe₁ nami₁...*

(please add an English translation of this usage example)

Usage notes

Also used in the *Man'yōshū* (759 C.E.) as 借音 (*shakuon*) kana for {na} and 借訓 (*shakkun*) kana for {namu}.

Descendants

- Japanese: 南 (minami)

Vietnamese

Han character

南: Hán Nôm readings: nam

Adjective

南 • (nam)

1. south, southern

References

- Lê Sơn Thanh, "Nom-Viet.dat", [WinVNKey](http://winvnkey.sf.net) (<http://winvnkey.sf.net>) (details)

Yonaguni

Kanji

南

Readings

- Kun: はい (hai)

Etymology

Cognate to Okinawan 南 (*fē*, “south, southerly”) and western Japanese 南風 (*hae*, “southerly winds”).

Pronunciation

- IPA^(key): [hai]

Noun

南 (*hiragana* はい, *romaji* **hai**)

1. the south (cardinal point)
2. a southerly (wind blowing from the south)

References

- “はい【南・南風】 (<https://www.jlect.com/entry/1058/hai/>)” in *JLect - Japonic Languages and Dialects Database Dictionary*, 2019.

Retrieved from "<https://en.wiktionary.org/w/index.php?title=%E5%8D%8A&oldid=61688314>"

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無

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無

U+7121 (<https://util.unicode.org/UnicodeJsp/s/character.jsp?a=7121>), 無
CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPH-7121

← [粹](#)
[U+7120]

[CJK Unified Ideographs](#)

[𤇼](#) →
[U+7122]



無

U+1F21A (<https://util.unicode.org/UnicodeJsp/s/character.jsp?a=1F21A>), 🈚
SQUARED CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPH-7121

← [𠙴](#)
[U+1F219]

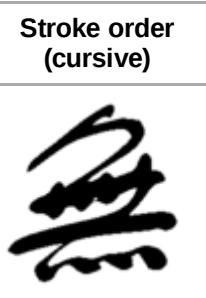
[Enclosed Ideographic Supplement](#)

[𦵷](#) →
[U+1F21B]

Translingual

Han character

𢂔 (radical 86, 火+8, 12 strokes, cangjie input 人甘火 (OTF), four-corner 80331, composition )



Derived characters



The character 無 in semi-cursive script.

Related characters

- #### ■ 无 (*Simplified Chinese*)

Further reading

- KangXi: page 673 (<https://www.kangxizidian.com/kangxi/0673.gif>), character 26
 - Dai Kanwa Jiten: character 19113
 - Dae Jaweon: page 1081, character 24
 - Hanyu Da Zidian (first edition): volume 3, page 2211, character 15
 - Unihan data for U+7121 (<http://www.unicode.org/cqi-bin/GetUnihanData.pl?codepoint=7121>)

Chinese

Glyph origin

<u>trad.</u>	無
<u>simp.</u>	无
alternative forms	舞 

Historical forms of the character 無					
Shang	Western Zhou	Warring States		Shuowen Jiezi (compiled in Han)	Liushutong (compiled in Ming)
Oracle bone script	Bronze inscriptions	Chu Slip and silk script	Qin slip script	Small seal script	Transcribed ancient scripts

Characters in the same phonetic series (無) (Zhengzhang, 2003)	
	Old Chinese
撫	*m ^h a:, *ma:, *ma
撫	*ma:
臘	*hma:, *ma, *ma?
撫	*hma:
無	*hma?
撫	*m ^h a?
無	*ma
曉	*ma, *ma?
蕪	*ma
璫	*ma
舞	*ma
𢃠	*ma
𢃠	*ma, *ma?
舞	*ma?
廡	*ma?
嫵	*ma?
𦥑	*ma?
𢃠	*ma?
𢃠	*ma?
𢃠	*ma?

Pictogram (象形). A man with something long held in both hands. Dancing.

This character is borrowed for “have no”, and the character 舞 is used for the original sense.

Etymology 1

Core Sino-Tibetan. From Proto-Sino-Tibetan *ma (“no, not”); cognate with Tibetan མ (ma, “not”) and Burmese မ (ma., “not”).

Cognate with:

- 微 (OC **mwl*, “not, no”)
- 妥 (OC **ma*, “do not”)
- 勿 (OC **mwd*, “not, don’t”)
- 未 (OC **muds*, “not yet, haven’t”)
- 靡 (OC **mral?*, “not, no”)
- 亡 (OC **maŋ*, “not have; to flee, to disappear, to die”)
- 没 (OC **mw:d*, “to end, to disappear, to drown”)
- 莫 (OC **ma:g*, “none, nobody, nothing; do not; can not”)

Attested profusely in Classical Chinese, this word is the prototypical negation particle in the **m-* series of Chinese negatives. In the oracle bone script, however, 無 is not frequently used, and its homophone (or near-homophone) 妥 (OC **ma*) is used instead.

See 不 (OC **pw*, **pw?*, **pw'*, “not”) for more on negative particles in Old Chinese.

Pronunciation

Mandarin

(Pinyin): wú (wu²)

(Zhuyin): ㄨ

▶ 0:00 / 0:00 - 🔍 ⏰

Cantonese

(Guangzhou, Jyutping): mou⁴

(Taishan, Wictionary): mu³

Hakka

(Sixian, PFS): mò / vù

(Meixian, Guangdong): mo² / vu²

Jin

(Wiktionary): vu¹

Min Bei

(KCR): maǔ / ě

Min Dong

(BUC): mò / ù

▪ Min Nan

(Hokkien, POJ): bô / bû

▶ 0:00 / 0:00 ⏸ ⏴ ⋮

(Teochew, Peng'im): bho⁵ / bhu⁵

▪ Wu (Wiktionary): hhmm (T3); hhu (T3)

▪ Mandarin

▪ (Standard Chinese)[‡]

- Pinyin: wú
- Zhuyin: ㄨ
- Wade-Giles: wu²
- Gwoyeu Romatzyh: wu
- Tongyong Pinyin: wú
- Sinological IPA (key): /u³⁵/

▪ Cantonese

▪ (Standard Cantonese, Guangzhou)[‡]

- Jyutping: mou⁴
- Yale: mòuh
- Cantonese Pinyin: mou⁴
- Guangdong Romanization: mou⁴
- Sinological IPA (key): /mou²¹/
- (Taishanese, Taicheng)
 - Wiktionary: mu³
 - Sinological IPA (key): /m̥bu²²/

▪ Hakka

▪ (Sixian, incl. Miaoli and Meinong)

- Phák-fa-sṳ: mó / vū
- Hakka Romanization System: mo᷑ / vu᷑
- Hagfa Pinyim: mo² / vu²
- Sinological IPA: /mo¹¹/, /vu¹¹/
- (Meixian)
 - Guangdong: mo² / vu²
 - Sinological IPA: /mo¹¹/, /vu¹¹/

Note:

- Sixian:
 - mò - colloquial;
 - dù - literary.
- Meixian:
 - mó - colloquial;
 - vu2 - literary.

- Jin

- (Taiyuan)⁺
 - Wiktionary: vu¹
 - Sinological IPA (old-style): /vu¹¹/

- Min Bei

- (Jian'ou)
 - Kienning Colloquial Romanized: ma᷑ / ū
 - Sinological IPA (key): /mau²¹/, /u²¹/

Note:

- ma᷑ - colloquial (also written as 毛);
- ū - literary.

- Min Dong

- (Fuzhou)
 - Bàng-uâ-cê: mó / ù
 - Sinological IPA (key): /mo⁵³/, /u⁵³/

Note:

- mó - colloquial (also written as 毛);
- ù - literary.

- Min Nan

- (Hokkien)
 - Péh-ōe-jī: bô / bû
 - Tâi-lô: bô / bû
 - Phofsit Daibuun: booi, buu
 - IPA (Xiamen): /bo²⁴/, /bu²⁴/
 - IPA (Quanzhou): /bo²⁴/, /bu²⁴/
 - IPA (Zhangzhou): /bo¹³/, /bu¹³/
 - IPA (Taipei): /bo²⁴/, /bu²⁴/
 - IPA (Kaohsiung): /bɤ²³/, /bu²³/

Note:

- bô - colloquial;

- bû - literary.

- (Teochew)

- Peng'im: bho⁵ / bhu⁵
- Péh-oe-jí-like: bô / bû
- Sinological IPA (key): /bo⁵⁵/, /bu⁵⁵/

Note:

- bho⁵ - colloquial;
- bhu⁵ - literary.

- Wu

- (Shanghainese)

- Wiktionary: hhmm (T3); hhu (T3)
- Sinological IPA (key): /ɦm̥²³/, /ɦy^{w23}/

Note:

- 3hhmm - colloquial;
- 3hhu - literary.

■

- Middle Chinese: /m̥io/

Rime

Character	無
Reading #	1/1
Initial (聲)	明 (4)
Final (韻)	虞 (24)
Tone (調)	Level (\emptyset)
Openness (開合)	Closed
Division (等)	III
Fanqie	武夫切

Reconstructions

<u>Zhengzhang</u> <u>Shangfang</u>	/mio/
<u>Pan</u> <u>Wuyun</u>	/mio/
<u>Shao</u> <u>Rongfen</u>	/mio/
<u>Edwin</u> <u>Pulleyblank</u>	/muə̄/
<u>Li</u> <u>Rong</u>	/mio/
<u>Wang</u> <u>Li</u>	/mǐu/
<u>Bernard</u> <u>Karlgren</u>	/mju/
Expected Mandarin Reflex	wú

■

Old Chinese

(Baxter-Sagart): /*ma/, /*mo/

(Zhengzhang): /*ma/

Baxter–Sagart system 1.1 (2014 (<http://ocbaxtersagart.lsait.lsa.umich.edu/>))

Character	無	無	無
Reading #	1/3	2/3	3/3
Modern Beijing (Pinyin)	wú	wú	wú
Middle Chinese	< mju >	< mju >	< mju >
Old Chinese	/*ma/	/*ma/	/*mo/
English	not have	volitional prefix	don't

Notes for Old Chinese notations in the Baxter–Sagart system:

- * Parentheses "()" indicate uncertain presence;
 - * Square brackets "[]" indicate uncertain identity, e.g. *[t] as coda may in fact be *-t or *-p;
 - * Angle brackets "<>" indicate infix;
 - * Hyphen "-" indicates morpheme boundary;
- * Period "." indicates syllable boundary.

Zhengzhang system (2003)

Character	無
Reading #	1/1
No.	13117
Phonetic component	無
Rime group	魚
Rime subdivision	0
Corresponding MC rime	無
Old Chinese	/*ma/

Definitions

無

1. (*literary* or *Hakka* or *Min*) to not have something; there is not ...

天空無雲。 / 天空无云。 — *Tiānkōng wú yún.* — There is no cloud in the sky.
 我無零星錢。 / 我无零星钱。 [Hokkien] — *Góa bô lân-san-chîn.* [Péh-ōe-jî] — I don't have any change.

2. (*literary or Min*) Negation particle preceding verbs and adjectives. not

無可 / 无可 — wúkě — can't
我無求於你。 / 我无求于你。 — Wǒ wú qiú yú nǐ. — I want nothing from you.

3. (*literary or Min*) have not

我無共伊講。 / 我无共伊讲。 [Hokkien] — Góa bô kā i kóng. [Péh-ōe-jí] — I **didn't tell him.**

4. (*literary or Hakka or Min*) Interrogative particle.

晚來天欲雪，能飲一杯無？ [Classical Chinese, trad.]
晚来天欲雪，能饮一杯无？ [Classical Chinese, simp.]

From: 白居易《問劉十九》

Wǎn lái tiān yù xuě, néng yǐn yī bēi wú? [Pinyin]

Night comes and the sky seems like it might snow; could you drink a cup?

5. (*Hakka, Min*) if not; otherwise (placed at the start of a sentence)

6. (*Hokkien, Teochew*) Particle used after a verb to indicate that a goal has not or cannot be accomplished.

看無 / 看无 [Hokkien] — khòaⁿ-bô [Péh-ōe-jí] — to **not understand** (when reading or viewing); to **be unable** to see

只個字在字典揣無。 [Teochew, trad.]

只个字在字典揣无。 [Teochew, simp.]

Zi² gai⁷ ri⁷ do⁶ ri⁷ diēng² cuē⁷ bho⁵. [Peng'im]

You **can't** find this word in the dictionary.

7. † regardless of; no matter whether

8. † nothing; nil

從無到有 / 从无到有 — cóng wú dào yǒu — start from nothing, from scratch

9. † Alternative form of 毋 (wú, "do not").

10. without; -less; un-

無情 / 无情 — wúqíng — heartless

無理 / 无理 — wúlǐ — unreasonable

無邊 / 无边 — wúbiān — unlimited

Synonyms

Dialectal synonyms of 沒有 ("to not have (+ noun)") [map]

Variety	Location	Words	edit
	<u>Classical Chinese</u>	<u>無</u> , <u>無有</u>	
	<u>Formal (Written Standard Chinese)</u>	<u>沒有</u>	
Mandarin	<u>Beijing</u>	<u>沒有</u> , <u>沒</u>	
	<u>Taiwan</u>	<u>沒有</u> , <u>沒</u>	
	<u>Jinan</u>	<u>沒有</u> , <u>沒</u>	
	<u>Xi'an</u>	<u>沒有</u>	
	<u>Wuhan</u>	<u>冇得</u>	
	<u>Chengdu</u>	<u>沒得</u>	
	<u>Guilin</u>	<u>沒得</u>	
	<u>Yangzhou</u>	<u>不得</u> , <u>沒得</u>	
	<u>Hefei</u>	<u>沒</u>	
	<u>Malaysia</u>	<u>沒有</u>	
Cantonese	<u>Singapore</u>	<u>沒有</u>	
	<u>Guangzhou</u>	<u>冇</u> , <u>冇有</u>	
	<u>Hong Kong</u>	<u>冇</u>	
	<u>Taishan</u>	<u>冇</u>	
	<u>Kuala Lumpur (Guangfu)</u>	<u>冇</u>	
	<u>Penang (Guangfu)</u>	<u>冇</u>	
	<u>Singapore (Guangfu)</u>	<u>冇</u>	
Gan	<u>Nanchang</u>	<u>冒有</u>	
Hakka	<u>Meixian</u>	<u>無</u>	
	<u>Miaoli (N. Sixian)</u>	<u>無</u>	
	<u>Liudui (S. Sixian)</u>	<u>無</u>	
	<u>Hsinchu (Hailu)</u>	<u>無</u>	
	<u>Dongshi (Dabu)</u>	<u>無</u>	
	<u>Hsinchu (Raoping)</u>	<u>無</u>	
	<u>Yunlin (Zhao'an)</u>	<u>無</u>	
Huizhou	<u>Jixi</u>	<u>沒</u>	
Jin	<u>Taiyuan</u>	<u>沒</u> , <u>沒啦</u>	
Min Bei	<u>Jian'ou</u>	<u>無</u>	
Min Dong	<u>Fuzhou</u>	<u>無</u>	
Min Nan	<u>Xiamen</u>	<u>無</u>	
	<u>Quanzhou</u>	<u>無</u>	

	Zhangzhou	無
	Zhao'an	無
	Taipei	無
	Kaohsiung	無
	Tainan	無
	Taichung	無
	Hsinchu	無
	Lukang	無
	Sanxia	無
	Yilan	無
	Kinmen	無
	Magong	無
	Penang (Hokkien)	無
	Singapore (Hokkien)	無
	Manila (Hokkien)	無
	Chaozhou	無
	Shantou	無
	Chaoyang	無
	Jieyang	無
	Haifeng	無
	Bangkok (Teochew)	無
	Singapore (Teochew)	無
	Wenchang	無
	Qionghai	無
	Singapore (Hainanese)	無
Wu	Shanghai	嘸沒, 嘸 <small>dated</small>
	Suzhou	嘸不
	Wenzhou	冇
Xiang	Changsha	冇得, 冇
	Shuangfeng	冇得

Dialectal synonyms of 不 (“not”) [map]

Variety	Location	Words	edit
	<u>Classical Chinese</u>	不, 弗, 毋, 勿, 莫, 否	
	<u>Formal (Written Standard Chinese)</u>	不	
Mandarin	<u>Beijing</u>	不	
	<u>Taiwan</u>	不	
	<u>Harbin</u>	不	
	<u>Shenyang</u>	不	
	<u>Muping</u>	不	
	<u>Jinan</u>	不	
	<u>Luoyang</u>	不	
	<u>Wanrong</u>	不	
	<u>Xi'an</u>	不	
	<u>Yinchuan</u>	不	
	<u>Lanzhou</u>	不	
	<u>Xining</u>	不	
	<u>Ürümqi</u>	不	
	<u>Wuhan</u>	不	
	<u>Chengdu</u>	不	
	<u>Guiyang</u>	不	
	<u>Kunming</u>	不	
	<u>Liuzhou</u>	沒	
	<u>Xuzhou</u>	不	
	<u>Yangzhou</u>	不	
	<u>Nanjing</u>	不	
	<u>Hefei</u>	不	
	<u>Nantong</u>	不	
	<u>Malaysia</u>	不	
	<u>Singapore</u>	不	
Cantonese	<u>Guangzhou</u>	唔	
	<u>Hong Kong</u>	唔	
	<u>Taishan</u>	唔	
	<u>Dongguan</u>	唔	
	<u>Yangjiang</u>	無	
	<u>Kuala Lumpur (Guangfu)</u>	唔	

	Singapore (Guangfu)	唔
Gan	Nanchang	不
	Lichuan	不
	Pingxiang	毋
Hakka	Meixian	唔
	Xingning	唔
	Huidong (Daling)	唔
	Qujiang	唔
	Lianshan (Xiaosanjiang)	唔
	Changting	唔
	Wuping	唔
	Wuping (Pingyu)	唔
	Liancheng	唔
	Ninghua	唔, 不
	Yudu	唔
	Ruijin	唔
	Shicheng	唔
	Shangyou	唔
	Miaoli (N. Sixian)	毋
	Liudui (S. Sixian)	毋
	Hsinchu (Hailu)	毋
	Dongshi (Dabu)	毋
	Hsinchu (Raoping)	毋
	Yunlin (Zhao'an)	毋
Huizhou	Jixi	不
Jin	Taiyuan	不
	Xinzhou	不
Min Bei	Jian'ou	怀, 罂
Min Dong	Fuzhou	怀, 罂
	Matsu	怀, 罂
Min Nan	Xiamen	毋, 罂, 無
	Quanzhou	毋, 罂, 無
	Zhangzhou	毋, 罂, 無
	Taipei	毋, 罂, 無
	Kaohsiung	

		毋, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , 無
	Tainan	毋, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , 無
	Penang (Hokkien)	毋, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , 無
	Singapore (Hokkien)	毋, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , 無
	Manila (Hokkien)	毋, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , 無
	Datian	毋
	Chaozhou	唔, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , 無
	Shantou	唔, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , 無
	Singapore (Teochew)	唔, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , 無
	Leizhou	冇
	Wenchang	無
	Haikou	無
	Singapore (Hainanese)	無
Southern Pinghua	Nanning (Tingzi)	冇
Wu	Shanghai	勿
	Chongming	弗, 勿
	Suzhou	勿
	Hangzhou	不
	Danyang	弗
	Ningbo	勿
	Wenzhou	否
	Jinhua	弗
Xiang	Changsha	不
	Shuangfeng	不
	Loudi	不

Dialectal synonyms of 不到 (“cannot (particle)”) [map]

Variety	Location	Words	edit
	<u>Formal (Written Standard Chinese)</u>	<u>不到</u>	
Mandarin	<u>Taiwan</u>	<u>不到</u>	
	<u>Malaysia</u>	<u>不到</u>	
	<u>Singapore</u>	<u>不到</u>	
Cantonese	<u>Guangzhou</u>	<u>唔到</u>	
	<u>Hong Kong</u>	<u>唔到</u>	
	<u>Kuala Lumpur (Guangfu)</u>	<u>唔到</u>	
	<u>Penang (Guangfu)</u>	<u>唔到</u>	
	<u>Singapore (Guangfu)</u>	<u>唔到</u>	
Min Nan	<u>Xiamen</u>	<u>無</u>	
	<u>Taipei</u>	<u>無</u> <small>GT</small>	
	<u>Penang (Hokkien)</u>	<u>無</u>	
	<u>Singapore (Hokkien)</u>	<u>無</u>	
	<u>Jieyang</u>	<u>無</u>	
	<u>Singapore (Teochew)</u>	<u>無</u>	
Note	<small>GT - General Taiwanese (no specific region identified)</small>		

See also

- (*interrogative particle*) 未 (wèi), 嗎／吗 (ma), 否 (fǒu)

Compounds

Derived terms from 無

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ▪ <u>一無所得／一无所得</u>
(yīwúsuǒdé) | ▪ <u>無情／无情</u> (wúqíng) | ▪ <u>無私／无私</u> (wúsī) |
| ▪ <u>一無所獲／一无所获</u>
(yīwúsuǒhuò) | ▪ <u>無情無義／无情无义</u>
(wúqíngwúyì) | ▪ <u>無私有弊／无私有弊</u> |
| ▪ <u>人無遠慮，必有近憂／人无远虑，必有近忧</u> (rénn
wú yuǎnlù, bì yǒu jìnyōu) | ▪ <u>無惡不作／无恶不作</u>
(wúèbùzuò) | ▪ <u>無稽／无稽</u> (wújī) |
| ▪ <u>仙人拍鼓有時錯，跤步踏差啥人無／仙人拍鼓有时错，跤步踏差啥人无</u> (sian-jīn phah kó iú sī
chhò, kha-pō tāh-chha siánlāng bō) (Min Nan) | ▪ <u>無意／无意</u> (wúyì) | ▪ <u>無窮／无穷</u> (wúqióng) |
| ▪ <u>慘無人道／惨无人道</u>
(cǎnwú réndào) | ▪ <u>無意識／无意识</u> (wúyìshí) | ▪ <u>無窮大／无穷大</u> |
| | ▪ <u>無愧／无愧</u> (wúkui) | ▪ <u>無窮小／无穷小</u> |
| | ▪ <u>無憂無慮／无忧无虑</u>
(wúyōuwúlù) | ▪ <u>無窮無盡／无穷无尽</u>
(wúqióngwújìn) |
| | ▪ <u>無懈可擊／无懈可击</u>
(wúxièkějī) | ▪ <u>無立錐之地／无立锥之地</u> |
| | ▪ <u>無成／无成</u> (wúchéng) | ▪ <u>無端／无端</u> (wúduān) |
| | | ▪ <u>無策／无策</u> (wúcè) |
| | | ▪ <u>無算／无算</u> |

- 有無／有无 (yǒuwú)
- 無……無……／无……无……
- 無一定／无一定 (bō-it-tēng)
- 無上／无上 (wúshàng)
- 無下箸處／无下箸处
- 無不／无不 (wúbù)
- 無中生有／无中生有 (wúzhōng shēng yǒu)
- 無主／无主 (wúzhǔ)
- 無事／无事 (wúshì)
- 無事不登三寶殿／无事不登三宝殿 (wúshì bù dēng sānbǎodiàn)
- 無事忙／无事忙
- 無事生非／无事生非 (wúshì shēng fēi)
- 無二／无二
- 無人／无人 (wúrén)
- 無人售票／无人售票
- 無人問津／无人问津 (wúrén wènjīn)
- 無他／无他
- 無以復加／无以复加 (wúyǐ fùjiā)
- 無休止／无休止 (wúxiūzhǐ)
- 無依無靠／无依无靠 (wúyī wúkào)
- 無偌久／无偌久 (bō-gōa-kú)
- 無債一身輕／无债一身轻
- 無傷大雅／无伤大雅 (wúshāng dàyǎ)
- 無價之寶／无价之宝 (wújià zhībǎo)
- 無償／无偿 (wúcháng)
- 無冕之王／无冕之王
- 無冤無仇／无冤无仇
- 無我／无我 (wúwǒ)
- 無所不包／无所不包 (wúsuǒ bù bāo)
- 無所不可／无所不可
- 無所不在／无所不在 (wúsuǒ bù zài)
- 無所不有／无所不有
- 無所不為／无所不为 (wúsuǒ bù wéi)
- 無所不用其極／无所不用其极 (wú suǒ bù yòng qí jí)
- 無所不知／无所不知 (wúsuǒ bù zhī)
- 無所不能／无所不能 (wúsuǒ bù néng)
- 無所事事／无所事事 (wúsuǒ shì shì)
- 無所作為／无所作为 (wúsuǒ zuò wéi)
- 無所措手足／无所措手足 (wú suǒ cuò shǒu zú)
- 無所用心／无所用心 (wúsuǒ yòng xīn)
- 無所畏懼／无所畏惧 (wúsuǒ wèi jù)
- 無所謂／无所谓 (wúsuǒ wèi)
- 無所適從／无所适从 (wúsuǒ shì cóng)
- 無才／无才
- 無拘無束／无拘无束 (wújū wúshù)
- 無指／无指 (wúzhǐ)
- 無措／无措 (wúcuò)
- 無援／无援 (wúyuán)
- 無損／无损 (wúsǔn)
- 無政府主義／无政府主义 (wúzhèng fǔ zhǔyì)
- 無故／无故 (wúgù)
- 無效／无效 (wúxiào)
- 無敵／无敌 (wúdí)
- 無米之炊／无米之炊
- 無籽果實／无籽果实
- 無精打采／无精打采 (wújīng dǎ cǎi)
- 無糖／无糖 (wútáng)
- 無線電／无线电 (wúxiàndiàn)
- 無線電傳真／无线电传真
- 無線電報導／无线电报导
- 無線電收音機／无线电收音机
- 無線電波／无线电波 (wúxiàndiàn bō)
- 無線電發射機／无线电发射机
- 無線電臺／无线电台
- 無線電視／无线电视
- 無線電話／无线电话 (wúxiàndiàn huà)
- 無線電通信／无线电通信
- 無線電電子學／无线电电子学
- 無緣／无缘 (wúyuán)
- 無緣無故／无缘无故 (wúyuán wúgù)
- 無縫／无缝 (wúfèng)
- 無縫鋼管／无缝钢管
- 無繩電話／无绳电话
- 無缺／无缺 (wúquē)
- 無罪／无罪 (wúzuì)
- 無翅／无翅
- 無聊／无聊 (wúliáo)
- 無聊賴／无聊赖 (wúliáolài)
- 無聲／无声 (wúshēng)
- 無聲無息／无声无息 (wúshēng wúxī)
- 無聲無臭／无声无臭
- 無聲片／无声片 (wúshēng piàn)

- 無冬歷夏／无冬历夏
- 無冬無夏／无冬无夏
- 無出其右／无出其右
(wúchūqíyòu)
- 無利／无利
- 無前／无前
- 無力／无力 (wúlì)
- 無功／无功
- 無功不受祿／无功不受祿 (wúgōngbùshòulù)
- 無功受祿／无功受祿 (wúgōngshòulù)
- 無功受祿／无功受祿 (wúgōngshòulù)
- 無助／无助 (wúzhù)
- 無助於／无助于
- 無動於中／无动于中
- 無動於衷／无动于衷
(wúdòngyúzhōng)
- 無匹／无匹
- 無及／无及 (wújí)
- 無口／无口
- 無可厚非／无可厚非
(wúkěhòufēi)
- 無可奈何／无可奈何
(wúkěnài hé)
- 無可奈何花落去／无可奈何花落去
- 無可奉告／无可奉告
(wúkěfènggào)
- 無可救藥／无可救药
(wúkějiùyào)
- 無可比擬／无可比拟
(wúkěbǐní)
- 無可無不可／无可无可
可
- 無可爭辯／无可争辩
(wúkězhēngbiàn)
- 無可置疑／无可置疑
(wúkězhìyí)
- 無可諱言／无可讳言
(wúkěhuìyán)
- 無數／无数 (wúshù)
- 無料／无料
- 無方／无方
- 無日／无日
- 無日無之／无日无之
(wúrìwúzhī)
- 無明火／无明火
- 無時／无时 (wúshí)
- 無時無刻／无时无刻
(wúshíwúkè)
- 無暇／无暇 (wúxiá)
- 無月／无月
- 無望／无望 (wúwàng)
- 無期徒刑／无期徒刑
(wúqī túxíng)
- 無柄葉／无柄叶
- 無核／无核
- 無核國家／无核国家
- 無條件／无条件
(wútiáojiàn)
- 無條件刺激／无条件刺
激
- 無條件反射／无条件反
射
- 無棣／无棣
- 無業／无业 (wúyè)
- 無業遊民／无业游民
(wúyèyóumín)
- 無極／无极 (wújí)
- 無機／无机 (wújī)
- 無機化合物／无机化合
物 (wújī huàhéwù)
- 無機化學／无机化学 (wújī
huàxué)
- 無機合成／无机合成
- 無機物／无机物 (wújīwù)
- 無機肥料／无机肥料
- 無機酸／无机酸
- 無機鹽／无机盐 (wújīyán)
- 無權／无权 (wúquán)
- 無聲片兒／无声片儿
(wúshēngpiānr)
- 無職／无职
- 無能／无能 (wúnéng)
- 無能為力／无能为力
(wúnéngwéilì)
- 無脊椎動物／无脊椎动物
(wújǐzhuī dòngwù)
- 無與倫比／无与伦比
(wúyǔlúnbì)
- 無色／无色 (wúsè)
- 無花果／无花果
(wúhuāguǒ)
- 無茶／无茶
- 無菌／无菌 (wújūn)
- 無華／无华
- 無著／无著
- 無薪假／无薪假 (wúxīnjì)
- 無處存身／无处存身
- 無虞／无虞 (wúyú)
- 無血／无血
- 無補／无补 (wúbǔ)
- 無裨／无裨
- 無要緊／无要紧 (mò-yeu-kín)
- 無見／无见
- 無視／无视 (wúshì)
- 無親無故／无亲无故
(wúqīnwúgù)
- 無言以對／无言以对
(wúyán yǐduì)
- 無計／无计 (wújì)
- 無計可施／无计可施
(wújìkěshī)
- 無記名投票／无记名投票
(wújīmíng tóupiào)
- 無話不說／无话不说
(wúhuàbùshuō)
- 無話可說／无话可说
(wúhuàkěshuō)
- 無語／无语 (wúyǔ)

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| ▪ 無可非議／无可非议
(wúkěfēiyì) | ▪ 無欲／无欲 (bō-beh) | ▪ 無誤／无误 (wúwù) |
| ▪ 無名／无名 (wúmíng) | ▪ 無止境／无止境
(wúzhǐjìng) | ▪ 無論／无论 (wúlùn) |
| ▪ 無名小卒／无名小卒
(wúmíng xiǎozú) | ▪ 無殊／无殊 | ▪ 無論如何／无论如何
(wúlùnrúhé) |
| ▪ 無名指／无名指
(wúmíngzhī) | ▪ 無毒／无毒 (wúdú) | ▪ 無謀／无谋 (wúmóu) |
| ▪ 無名氏／无名氏
(wúmíngshì) | ▪ 無比／无比 (wúbì) | ▪ 無謂／无谓 (wúwèi) |
| ▪ 無名火／无名火
(wúmínghuǒ) | ▪ 無毛／无毛 (wúmáo) | ▪ 無貨／无货 |
| ▪ 無名英雄／无名英雄
(wúmíngyīngxióng) | ▪ 無氧／无氧 | ▪ 無賴／无赖 (wúlài) |
| ▪ 無告／无告 (wúgào) | ▪ 無水／无水 | ▪ 無趣／无趣 (wúqù) |
| ▪ 無味／无味 (wúwèi) | ▪ 無法／无法 (wúfǎ) | ▪ 無足輕重／无足轻重
(wúzúqīngzhòng) |
| ▪ 無品／无品 | ▪ 無法無天／无法无天
(wúfǎwútiān) | ▪ 無路可走／无路可走 |
| ▪ 無問題／无问题 (mò-mun-thì) | ▪ 無涉／无涉 (wúshè) | ▪ 無路用／无路用 (bō-lōēng) (Min Nan) |
| ▪ 無啥物／无啥物 (bō-siánmīh) | ▪ 無涯／无涯 (wúyá) | ▪ 無軌電車／无轨电车
(wúguǐ diànchē) |
| ▪ 無地／无地 (wúdì) | ▪ 無源之水，無本之木／
无源之水，无本之木
(wúyuán zhī shuǐ, wúběn zhī mù) | ▪ 無辜／无辜 (wúgū) |
| ▪ 無地自容／无地自容
(wúdìzìróng) | ▪ 無漏／无漏 | ▪ 無道／无道 (wúdào) |
| ▪ 無坐力炮／无坐力炮 | ▪ 無濟於事／无济于事
(wújìyúshì) | ▪ 無遺／无遗 (wúyí) |
| ▪ 無垠／无垠 (wúyín) | ▪ 無為／无为 (wúwéi) | ▪ 無邊／无边 (wúbiān) |
| ▪ 無垢／无垢 | ▪ 無煙火藥／无烟火药
(wúyān huǒyào) | ▪ 無邪／无邪 (wúxié) |
| ▪ 無堅不摧／无坚不摧
(wújiānbùcuī) | ▪ 無煙煤／无烟煤
(wúyānméi) | ▪ 無酸硫／无酸硫 |
| ▪ 無大無小／无大无小 | ▪ 無牌／无牌 | ▪ 無量／无量 (wúliàng) |
| ▪ 無奇不有／无奇不有
(wúqíbùyǒu) | ▪ 無牙／无牙 | ▪ 無鉛／无铅 (wúqiān) |
| ▪ 無奈／无奈 (wúnài) | ▪ 無物／无物 (wúwù) | ▪ 無錫／无锡 (Wúxī) |
| ▪ 無奈何／无奈何 | ▪ 無牽無掛／无牵无挂 | ▪ 無間／无间 (wújiàn) |
| ▪ 無妄之災／无妄之灾
(wúwàngzhīzāi) | ▪ 無狀／无状 | ▪ 無關／无关 (wúguān) |
| ▪ 無妨／无妨 (wúfáng) | ▪ 無猜／无猜 (wúcāi) | ▪ 無關宏旨／无关宏旨 |
| ▪ 無孔不入／无孔不入 | ▪ 無獨有偶／无独有偶
(wúdúyǒu'ǒu) | ▪ 無關痛癢／无关痛痒
(wúguāntòngyǎng) |
| ▪ 無官一身輕／无官一身
轻 | ▪ 無理／无理 (wúlǐ) | ▪ 無關緊要／无关紧要 |
| ▪ 無害／无害 (wúhài) | ▪ 無理函數／无理函数 | ▪ 無阻／无阻 (wúzǔ) |
| ▪ 無家可歸／无家可归 (wú
jiā kě guī) | ▪ 無理取鬧／无理取闹
(wúlǐqǔnào) | ▪ 無限／无限 (wúxiàin) |
| | ▪ 無理式／无理式 | ▪ 無限公司／无限公司 |
| | ▪ 無理強辯／无理强辩 | ▪ 無限大／无限大 |
| | | ▪ 無限小／无限小 |
| | | ▪ 無限期／无限期 (wúxiàiqī) |
| | | ▪ 無隙可乘／无隙可乘
(wúxìkěchéng) |

- 無局／无局
- 無巧不成書／无巧不成书 (wúqiǎobùchéngshū)
- 無已／无已
- 無常／无常 (wúcháng)
- 無干／无干 (wúgān)
- 無幾／无几 (wújǐ)
- 無序／无序 (wúxù)
- 無底／无底
- 無底洞／无底洞 (wúdǐtòng)
- 無度／无度 (wú dù)
- 無張持／无张持 (bō-tiūn-tī) (Min Nan)
- 無形／无形 (wúxíng)
- 無形中／无形中 (wúxíngzhōng)
- 無形資本／无形资本
- 無彩／五彩 (bō-chhái) (Min Nan)
- 無影無蹤／无影无踪 (wúyǐngwúzōng)
- 無影燈／无影灯
- 無往不利／无往不利 (wúwǎngbùlì)
- 無往不勝／无往不胜 (wúwǎngbùshèng)
- 無後／无后 (wúhòu)
- 無後坐力炮／无后坐力炮
- 無徒／无徒
- 無從／无从 (wúcóng)
- 無微不至／无微不至 (wúwēibùzhì)
- 無德／无德 (wúdé)
- 無心／无心 (wúxīn)
- 無忌／无忌 (wújì)
- 無性／无性 (wúxìng)
- 無性生殖／无性生殖 (wúxìng shēngzhī)
- 無理數／无理数 (wúlǐshù)
- 無理方程／无理方程
- 無理根／无理根
- 無瑕／无瑕 (wúxiá)
- 無產／无产 (wúchǎn)
- 無產者／无产者 (wúchǎnzhě)
- 無產階級／无产阶级 (wúchǎn jiējí)
- 無產階級專政／无产阶级专政 (wúchǎn jiējí zhuānzhèng)
- 無產階級文化大革命／无产阶级文化大革命
- 無用／无用 (wúyòng)
- 無用功／无用功 (wúyònggōng)
- 無由／无由 (wúyóu)
- 無畏／无畏 (wúwèi)
- 無異／无异 (wúyì)
- 無疆／无疆 (wújiāng)
- 無疑／无疑 (wúyí)
- 無病呻吟／无病呻吟 (wúbìngshēnyín)
- 無痛／无痛 (wútòng)
- 無痛分娩／无痛分娩
- 無的放矢／无的放矢 (wúdìfàngshǐ)
- 無益／无益 (wúyì)
- 無盡／无尽 (wújìn)
- 無盡無休／无尽无休 (wújìn wúxiū)
- 無知／无知 (wúzhī)
- 無神／无神 (wúshén)
- 無神論／无神论 (wúshénlùn)
- 無祿／无祿
- 無禮／无礼 (wúlǐ)
- 無際／无际 (wújì)
- 無雙／无双 (wúshuāng)
- 無需／无需 (wúxū)
- 無霜期／无霜期 (wúshuāngqī)
- 無非／无非 (wúfēi)
- 無音／无音 (wúyīn)
- 無須／无须 (wúxū)
- 無頌／无颂
- 無頭案／无头案 (wútóu'àn)
- 無頭神／无头神 (bō-thâu-sîn)
- 無題／无题 (wútí)
- 無顏／无颜 (wúyán)
- 無風／无风 (wúfēng)
- 無風不起浪／无风不起浪 (wú fēng bù qǐ làng)
- 無餘／无余
- 無駄／无駄
- 無鹽／无盐 (wúyán)
- 算無遺策／算无遗策 (suànwúyícè)
- 絶無僅有／绝无仅有 (juéwújǐnyǒu)
- 若無／若无 (nā-bō)
- 體無完膚／体无完肤 (tǐwúwánfū)

- 無性雜交／无性杂交
- 無怪／无怪 (*wúguài*)
- 無恆／无恒
- 無恙／无恙 (*wúyàng*)
- 無恥／无耻 (*wúchǐ*)
- 無息貸款／无息贷款
- 無悔／无悔
- 無患／无患 (*wúhuàn*)

Descendants

Sino-Xenic (無):

む ぶ

- → Japanese: 無 (*mu*); 無 (*bu*)
- → Korean: 무 (無, *mu*)
- → Vietnamese: vô (無)

Etymology 2

Pronunciation

■ Mandarin

(*Pinyin*): mó (mo²)

(*Zhuyin*): ㄇ ㄩ

- Cantonese (*Jyutping*): mo⁴
- Hakka (*Sixian, PFS*): mò
- Min Dong (*BUC*): mǒ
- Wu (*Wiktionary*): mo (T3)

■ Mandarin

■ (*Standard Chinese*)[‡]

- *Pinyin*: mó
- *Zhuyin*: ㄇ ㄩ
- *Wade-Giles*: mo²
- *Gwoyeu Romatzyh*: mo
- *Tongyong Pinyin*: mó
- Sinological IPA (*key*): /m w ɔ̃³⁵/

▪ Cantonese

- (Standard Cantonese, Guangzhou)[‡]
 - Jyutping: mo⁴
 - Yale: mòh
 - Cantonese Pinyin: mo⁴
 - Guangdong Romanization: mo⁴
 - Sinological IPA (key): /mɔ:²¹/

▪ Hakka

- (Sixian, incl. Miaoli and Meinong)
 - Phák-fa-sṳ: mò
 - Hakka Romanization System: mo[~]
 - Hagfa Pinyim: mo²
 - Sinological IPA: /mo¹¹/

▪ Min Dong

- (Fuzhou)
 - Bàng-uâ-cê: mó
 - Sinological IPA (key): /mu⁵⁵/

▪ Wu

- (Shanghainese)
 - Wiktionary: mo (T3)
 - Sinological IPA (key): /mo²³/

Definitions

無

1. Only used in 南無／南无 (nāmó).

Compounds

▪ 南無／南无 (nāmó)

▪ 南無阿彌陀佛／南无阿弥陀佛 (Nāmó Ēmítuófó)

Etymology 3

For pronunciation and definitions of 無 – see 冇 (“to not have; to not exist; etc.”). (This character, 無, is a variant form of 冇.)

Further reading

- “Entry #8588 (http://twblg.dict.edu.tw/holodict_new/result_detail.jsp?n_no=8588&curpage=0&sample=0&radiobutton=0&querytarget=0&limit=0&pagenum=0&rowcount=0”, in 臺灣閩南語常用詞辭典 [Dictionary of Frequently-Used Taiwan Minnan] (in Chinese and Min Nan), Ministry of Education, R.O.C., 2011.

Japanese

Kanji

無

(grade 4 “Kyōiku” kanji)

1. nothing
2. nothingness
3. none
4. nil
5. not

Readings

- **Go-on:** む (*mu*, Jōyō)
- **Kan-on:** ぶ (*bu*, Jōyō)
- **Tō-on:** も (*mo*)
- **Kun:** ない (*nai*, 無い, Jōyō); なみする (*namisuru*, 無みする); なみする (*namisuru*, 無する)

Compounds

Compounds

- | |
|---|
| <p>む みょう</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 無明 (<i>mumyō</i>): <u>unenlightenment</u>; <u>ignorance of nirvana</u>
かんなづき ■ 神無月 (<i>kannazuki</i>): (archaic) the tenth month of the lunar calendar
むぎょう ■ 無形 (<i>mugyō</i>): <u>formlessness</u>, <u>bodylessness</u>; something <u>shapeless</u> and <u>invisible</u>
むけい ■ 無形 (<i>mukei</i>): <u>intangibility</u>; <u>incorporeality</u>
むけん ■ 無見 (<i>muken</i>): the belief that everything in this world is completely <u>null</u> and <u>void</u>, with no <u>substance</u> |
|---|

- | |
|--|
| <p>む めい</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 無名 (<i>mumei</i>): <u>nameless</u>, <u>anonymous</u>, <u>unsigned</u>; <u>anonymity</u>
む よう ■ 無用 (<i>muyō</i>): <u>futility</u>; <u>uselessness</u>
む き ■ 無機 (<i>muki</i>): <u>inorganic</u>
む そ う ■ 無双 (<i>musō</i>): <u>matchless</u>, <u>peerless</u>
く な い ■ 苦無 (<i>kunai</i>): a <u>kunai</u>
む げつ ■ 無月 (<i>mugetsu</i>): when the <u>moon</u> is not <u>visible</u> due to <u>rain</u> or some other reason
ぶ し ょ う ■ 無精 (<i>bushō</i>): <u>laziness</u> |
|--|

む りょく ■ 無 力 (<i>muryoku</i>): powerless; incompetent むりょくかん	む い しき ■ 無 意 識 (<i>muishiki</i>): unconscious, unconsciousness む げん
■ 無 力 感 (<i>muryokukan</i>): a <u>feeling</u> of powerlessness	■ 無 限 (<i>mugen</i>): infinity; limitless; unlimited ぶ にん

Noun

む
無 • (mu)

1. nothing, nothingness
2. (*Buddhism*) mu; the null set: neither yes nor no (in response to a koan or other question that mistakenly assumes an affirmative or negative answer).

Kanji in this term
無
む Grade: 4 on'yomi

Descendants

- → English: mu

Prefix

む
無 • (mu-)

1. non-, un-

ぶ
無 • (bu-)

1. non-, un-

Korean

Alternative forms

- 无

Etymology

From Middle Chinese 無 (*MC m̥io*). Recorded as Middle Korean 무 (*Yale: mwu*) in *Sinjeung Yuhap* (新增類合 / 신증유합), 1576.

Pronunciation

- (SK Standard/Seoul) IPA^(key): [mu]
- Phonetic hangeul: [무]

Hanja

無 (eumhun 없을 무 (eopseul mu))

Yakja (略字,
simplified cursive)
form of 無.

1. Hanja form? of 무 (“nothing”).
2. Hanja form? of 무 (“no; non”).
3. Hanja form? of 무 (“(Buddhism) the null set: neither yes nor no (in response to a koan or a question that mistakenly assumes an affirmative or negative answer)”).

Compounds

Compounds

- 무한 (無限, *muhan*, “infinity”)
- 무력 (無力, *muryeok*, “powerlessness”)
- 무식 (無識, *musik*, “ignorance”)
- 무적 (無敵, *mujeok*, “invincibility, matchlessness”)
- 무명 (無名, *mumyeong*, “nameless, anonymous, unsigned; anonymity”)

- 무용 (無用, *muyong*, “futility; uselessness”)
- 무기 (無機, *mugi*, “inorganic”)
- 무의식 (無意識, *muuisik*, “unconsciousness”)
- 무인도 (無人島, *mu-indo*, “uninhabited island”)
- 무용지물 (無用之物, *muyongjimul*, “useless thing; a fifth wheel”)

References

- 국제퇴계학회 대구경북지부 (國際退溪學會 大邱慶北支部) (2007). Digital Hanja Dictionary, 전자사전／電子字典. [1] (http://hanjadoc.com/dic/read.asp?table=board&m_no=6763)

Vietnamese

Han character

無: Hán Việt readings: vô^{[1][2][3][4]}, mô^[2]
無: Nôm readings: vô^{[1][2][4][5]}, mô^{[2][6][4]}

1. Hán tự form of vô (“without; -less; un-”).

Compounds

- 無主 (vô chủ)
- 無價 (vô giá)

▪ 無友不如己者 (vô hữu bất như kỉ giả)	▪ 無效 (vô hiệu)	▪ 無盡 (vô tận)
▪ 無名 (vô danh)	▪ 無敵 (vô địch)	▪ 無私 (vô tư)
▪ 無度 (vô độ)	▪ 無數 (vô số)	▪ 無窮 (vô cùng)
▪ 無形 (vô hình)	▪ 無望 (vô vọng)	▪ 無線 (vô tuyến)
▪ 無心 (vô tâm)	▪ 無極 (vô cực)	▪ 無緣 (vô duyên)
▪ 無恩 (vô ơn)	▪ 無理 (vô lí / vô lý)	▪ 無罪 (vô tội)
▪ 無意 (vô ý)	▪ 無生 (vô sinh)	▪ 無義 (vô nghĩa)
▪ 無政府 (vô chính phủ)	▪ 無用 (vô dụng)	▪ 無限 (vô hạn)
	▪ 無益 (vô ích)	

References

1. Nguyễn (2014).
2. Nguyễn et al. (2009).
3. ^ Trần (2004).
4. Bonet (1899).
5. ^ Taberd & Pigneau de Béhaine (1838).
6. ^ Hồ (1976).

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妙

See also: 妙

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妙

U+5999 (<https://util.unicode.org/UnicodeJsps/character.jsp?a=5999>), 妙
CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPH-5999

← 妙
[U+5998]

CJK Unified Ideographs

妙 →
[U+599A]

Translingual

Han character

妙 (radical 38, 女+4, 7 strokes, *cangjie input* 女火竹 (VFH), *four-corner* 49420, *composition* 女少)

Derived characters

- 妙, 妙, 妙, 妙, 妙, 妙, 妙, 妙, 妙, 妙



References

- KangXi: page 256 (<https://www.kangxizidian.com/kangxi/0256.gif>), character 24
- Dai Kanwa Jiten: character 6090
- Dae Jaweon: page 521, character 4
- Hanyu Da Zidian (first edition): volume 2, page 1030, character 10
- Unihan data for U+5999 (<http://www.unicode.org/cgi-bin/GetUnihanData.pl?codepoint=5999>)

Chinese

Glyph origin

simpl. and trad.

妙

Characters in the same phonetic series (妙) (Zhengzhang, 2003)	
	Old Chinese
杪	*sm ^h re:w, *sm ^h re:ws
抄	*sm ^h re:w, *sm ^h re:ws
鈔	*sm ^h re:w, *sm ^h re:ws
謗	*sm ^h re:w, *mew?
炒	*shro:?
吵	*sm ^h re:w?, *mew?
杪	*sm ^h re:ws
杪	*sm ^h re:ws
眇	*mew?
渺	*mew?
杪	*mew?
杪	*mew?
杪	*mew?, *mews
妙	*mews
妙	*mews
鉢	*sm ^h ew?
小	*smew?
少	*hmjew?, *hmjews
妙	*m ^h jew?
眇	*sen?, *smos

Phono-semantic compound (形聲, OC *mews): semantic 女 (“woman”) + phonetic 少 (OC *hmjew?, *hmjews)

Pronunciation

▪ Mandarin

(*Pinyin*): mìào (miao⁴)

(*Zhuyin*): ㄇㄧㄢˋ

▪ Cantonese (Jyutping): miu⁶

▪ Hakka (Sixian, PFS): méu / meu

▪ Min Nan

(*Hokkien, POJ*): bíāu / miāu

(*Teochew, Peng'im*): miao⁶ / miou⁶

▪ Mandarin

▪ (*Standard Chinese*)[‡]

▪ *Pinyin*: mìào

▪ *Zhuyin*: ㄇㄧㄢˋ

▪ *Wade-Giles*: miao⁴

▪ *Gwoyeu Romatzyh*: miaw

▪ *Tongyong Pinyin*: miào

▪ Sinological IPA (*key*): /mjaʊ⁵¹/

▪ Cantonese

▪ (*Standard Cantonese, Guangzhou*)[‡]

▪ *Jyutping*: miu⁶

▪ *Yale*: miuh

▪ *Cantonese Pinyin*: miu⁶

▪ *Guangdong Romanization*: miu⁶

▪ Sinological IPA (*key*): /mi:u²²/

▪ Hakka

▪ (*Sixian, incl. Miaoli and Meinong*)

▪ *Phák-fa-sṳ*: méu / meu

▪ *Hakka Romanization System*: meu` / meu

▪ *Hagfa Pinyim*: meu³ / meu⁴

▪ Sinological IPA: /meu³¹/, /meu⁵⁵/

▪ Min Nan

- (Hokkien: Xiamen, Quanzhou, Zhangzhou, variant in Taiwan)
 - Péh-ōe-jī: biāu
 - Tâi-lô: biāu
 - Phosfit Daibuun: biau
 - IPA (Quanzhou): /biaʊ⁴¹/
 - IPA (Xiamen, Zhangzhou): /biaʊ²²/
 - IPA (Taipei, Kaohsiung): /biaʊ³³/
- (Hokkien: General Taiwanese, Singapore)
 - Péh-ōe-jī: miāu
 - Tâi-lô: miāu
 - Phosfit Daibuun: miau
 - IPA (Taipei, Kaohsiung): /miãʊ³³/
 - IPA (Singapore): /miaʊ²²/
- (Teochew)
 - Peng'im: miao⁶ / miou⁶
 - Péh-ōe-jī-like: miǎu / miǒu
 - Sinological IPA (key): /miao³⁵/, /miou³⁵/

Note:

- miao⁶ - Shantou;
- miou⁶ - Chaozhou.

-
- Middle Chinese: /mɪɛu^H/

Rime

Character	妙
Reading #	1/1
Initial (聲)	明 (4)
Final (韻)	宵 (91)
Tone (調)	Departing (H)
Openness (開合)	Open
Division (等)	III
Fanqie	彌笑切

Reconstructions

<u>Zhengzhang</u> <u>Shangfang</u>	/mɪɛu ^H /
<u>Pan</u> <u>Wuyun</u>	/mɪɛu ^H /
<u>Shao</u> <u>Rongfen</u>	/mjæu ^H /
<u>Edwin</u> <u>Pulleyblank</u>	/miaw ^H /
<u>Li</u> <u>Rong</u>	/mɪɛu ^H /
<u>Wang</u> <u>Li</u>	/m̥ɪɛu ^H /
<u>Bernard</u> <u>Karlgren</u>	/m̥ɪɛu ^H /
Expected Mandarin Reflex	miào

■

Old Chinese

(Baxter-Sagart): /*[m]ew(?) - s/

(Zhengzhang): /*mews/

Baxter–Sagart system 1.1 (2014 (<http://ocbaxtersagart.lsait.lsa.umich.edu/>))

Character	妙
Reading #	1/1
Modern Beijing (Pinyin)	miào
Middle Chinese	< <i>mjiew^H</i> >
Old Chinese	/*[m]ew(?) ⁻ s/
English	marvelous

Notes for Old Chinese notations in the Baxter–Sagart system:

- * Parentheses "()" indicate uncertain presence;
 - * Square brackets "[]" indicate uncertain identity, e.g. *[t] as coda may in fact be *-t or *-p;
 - * Angle brackets "<>" indicate infix;
 - * Hyphen "-" indicates morpheme boundary;
- * Period "." indicates syllable boundary.

Zhengzhang system (2003)

Character	妙
Reading #	1/1
No.	13702
Phonetic component	小
Rime group	宵
Rime subdivision	2
Corresponding MC rime	妙
Old Chinese	/*mews/

Definitions

妙

1. mysterious; subtle
2. fine; glorious; happy
3. ingenious; clever
4. A surname: Miao

Synonyms

▪ (mysterious):

- 奇妙 (qímìào)
- 奇巧 (qíqiǎo)

▪ (fine):

- 圆满／圆满 (yuánmǎn)
- 妙善 (miàoshàn) (literary)
- 完满／完满 (wánmǎn)

- 巧妙 (qiǎomiào)
- 神奇 (shénqí)

- 神妙 (shénmiào)
- 神秘 (shénmì)

edit

- 美好 (měihǎo)
- 美妙 (měimiào)

- 美满／美满 (měimǎn)
- 锦繡／锦绣 (jǐnxiù) (figurative)

edit

Compounds

Derived terms from 妙

- 不妙 (bùmiào)
- 丹青妙手
- 二妙
- 唯妙唯肖
- 墨妙
- 大事不妙
- 大妙 (dàmiào)
- 奇妙 (qímìào)
- 奥妙／奥妙 (àomiào)
- 妙不可言
- 妙事
- 妙人
- 妙品
- 妙善 (miàoshàn)
- 妙善公主
- 妙喻
- 妙喻取譬
- 妙土
- 妙年
- 妙悟 (miàowù)
- 妙想
- 妙手 (miàoshǒu)
- 妙手丹青
- 妙手回春 (miàoshǒuhuichūn)
- 妙手空空
- 妙才
- 妙招 (miàozhāo)
- 妙方 (miàofāng)
- 妙曲

- 妙算 (miàosuàn)
- 妙簡／妙简
- 妙絕一時／妙绝一时
- 妙絕時人／妙绝时人
- 妙聞／妙闻
- 妙聲／妙声
- 妙舞 (miàowǔ)
- 妙舞清歌
- 妙藥／妙药 (miàoyào)
- 妙處／妙处 (miàochù)
- 妙處不傳／妙处不传
- 妙言要道
- 妙計／妙计 (miàojì)
- 妙訣／妙诀
- 妙語／妙语 (miàoyǔ)
- 妙語如珠／妙语如珠
- 妙語橫生／妙语横生
- 妙語解頤／妙语解颐
- 妙語連珠／妙语连珠 (miàoyǔliánzhū)
- 妙論／妙论
- 妙趣 (miàoqù)
- 妙趣橫生／妙趣横生
- 妙道
- 妙選／妙选
- 妙音 (miàoyīn)
- 妙齡／妙龄

- 玄妙莫測／玄妙莫测
- 玄機妙算／玄机妙算
- 玄關妙理／玄关妙理
- 生花妙筆／生花妙笔
- 神妙 (shénmiào)
- 神工妙力
- 神機妙用／神机妙用
- 神機妙策／神机妙策
- 神機妙算／神机妙算 (shénjīmiàosuàn)
- 神機妙術／神机妙术
- 神算妙計／神算妙计
- 神術妙法／神术妙法
- 神術妙策／神术妙策
- 神術妙計／神术妙计
- 神謀妙策／神谋妙策
- 稱奇道妙／称奇道妙
- 窮妙極巧／穷妙极巧
- 窮極其妙／穷极其妙
- 窮極要妙／穷极要妙
- 窮靈盡妙／穷灵尽妙
- 精妙 (jīngmiào)
- 精妙入神
- 精妙絕倫／精妙绝伦
- 絶妙／绝妙 (juémìào)
- 絶妙好辭／绝妙好辞

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ▪ 妙果 | ▪ 妙齡女郎／妙龄女郎 | ▪ 維妙維肖／维妙维肖 |
| ▪ 妙法 (<i>miàofǎ</i>) | ▪ 宛妙 | (wéimào) / wéimào) |
| ▪ 妙物 | ▪ 巧妙 (<i>qiǎomiào</i>) | ▪ 美妙 (<i>měimiào</i>) |
| ▪ 妙理 | ▪ 微妙 (<i>wēimào</i>) | ▪ 至妙 |
| ▪ 妙用 (<i>miàoyòng</i>) | ▪ 拍案叫妙 | ▪ 莫名其妙 (<i>mòmíngqímìào</i>) |
| ▪ 妙用無窮／妙用无穷 | ▪ 搜奇選妙／搜奇选妙 | ▪ 莫明其妙 |
| ▪ 妙畫通靈／妙画通灵 | ▪ 曲盡其妙／曲尽其妙 | ▪ 要妙 |
| ▪ 妙發靈機／妙发灵机 | ▪ 曼妙 | ▪ 要言妙道 |
| ▪ 妙筆／妙笔 (<i>miàobì</i>) | ▪ 殊形妙狀／殊形妙状 | ▪ 語妙絕倫／语妙绝伦 |
| ▪ 妙筆生花／妙笔生花 | ▪ 深妙 | ▪ 造微入妙 |
| ▪ 妙策 (<i>miàocè</i>) | ▪ 清歌妙舞 | ▪ 錦囊妙計／锦囊妙计 |
| | ▪ 玄妙 (<i>xuánmiào</i>) | (jǐnnángmào) |
| | ▪ 玄妙入神 | ▪ 閨中妙質／闺中妙质 |
| | ▪ 玄妙無窮／玄妙无穷 | ▪ 靈丹妙藥／灵丹妙药 |
| | | (língdānmào) |
| | | ▪ 餘妙繞梁／余妙绕梁 |
| | | ▪ 高妙 |

Japanese

Kanji

妙

(common “*Jōyō*” kanji)

1. mysterious
2. strange, bizarre

Readings

- **Go-on:** みょう (*myō*, *Jōyō*) ← めう (*meu*, historical)
- **Kan-on:** びょう (*byō*) ← べう (*beu*, historical)
- **Kun:** わかい (*wakai*, 妙い); たえ (*tae*, 妙) ← たへ (*tafe*, historical)

Pronunciation

- IPA^(key): [m̥jɔ:]
- Audio ([file](#))

Adjectival noun

		Kanji in this term
みょう	妙	めう (meu) ²
・(myō)	めう (meu) ²	妙な (myō na), adverbial 妙に (myō ni))
1. strange		

- 1906, Natsume Sōseki, *Botchan*^[1] (https://www.aozora.gr.jp/cards/000148/files/752_14964.html):

:

みょう おんな やさ こえ だ ひと
妙に女ののような優しい声を出す人だった。

Myō ni onna no yō na yasashii koe o dasu hito datta.
He talked in a strangely effeminate voice like a woman.

2. excellent

Inflection

Inflection of 妙

Stem forms			
Imperfective (未然形)	妙だろ	みょうだろ	myō daro
Continuative (連用形)	妙で	みょうで	myō de
Terminal (終止形)	妙だ	みょうだ	myō da
Attributive (連体形)	妙な	みょうな	myō na
Hypothetical (仮定形)	妙なら	みょうなら	myō nara
Imperative (命令形)	妙であれ	みょうであれ	myō de are
Key constructions			
Informal negative	妙ではない 妙じゃない	みょうではない みょうじゃない	myō de wa nai myō ja nai
Informal past	妙だった	みょうだった	myō datta
Informal negative past	妙ではなかった 妙じゃなかった	みょうではなかった みょうじやなかった	myō de wa nakatta myō ja nakatta
Formal	妙です	みょうです	myō desu
Formal negative	妙ではありません 妙じやありません	みょうではありません みょうじやありません	myō de wa arimasen myō ja arimasen
Formal past	妙でした	みょうでした	myō deshita
Formal negative past	妙ではありませんでした 妙じやありませんでした	みょうではありませんでした みょうじやありませんでした	myō de wa arimasen deshita myō ja arimasen deshita
Conjunctive	妙で	みょうで	myō de
Conditional	妙なら (ば)	みょうなら (ば)	myō nara (ba)
Provisional	妙だったら	みょうだったら	myō dattara
Volitional	妙だろう	みょうだろう	myō darō
Adverbial	妙に	みょうに	myō ni
Degree	妙さ	みょうさ	myōsa

Noun

みょう

妙 • (myō)

1. excellence

Korean

Hanja

 • (myo) (*hangeul* 묘)

1. This term needs a translation to English. Please help out and **add a translation**, then remove the text {{rfdef}}.
-

Vietnamese

Han character

 : **Hán Nôm** readings: diệu

1. This term needs a translation to English. Please help out and **add a translation**, then remove the text {{rfdef}}.
-

Retrieved from "<https://en.wiktionary.org/w/index.php?title=%E7%89%A9&oldid=61631580>"

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法

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法

U+6CD5 (<https://util.unicode.org/UnicodeJsp/character.jsp?a=6CD5>), 法
CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPH-6CD5

← 沽
[U+6CD4]

CJK Unified Ideographs

渦 →
[U+6CD6]

- Korean
- Hanja
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- Han character
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Translingual

Han character

法 (radical 85, 水+5, 8 strokes, cangjie input 水
土戈 (EGI), four-corner 34131, composition 土 沈 去)



Derived characters

-                          



Related characters

- 穩 (Variant traditional form of 法)

References

- KangXi: page 616 (<https://www.kangxizidian.com/kangxi/0616.gif>), character 11
 - Dai Kanwa Jiten: character 17290
 - Dae Jaweon: page 1010, character 2
 - Hanyu Da Zidian (first edition): volume 3, page 1579, character 4
 - Unihan data for U+6CD5 (<http://www.unicode.org/cqi-bin/GetUnihanData.pl?codepoint=6CD5>)

Chinese

Glyph origin

Historical forms of the character 法	
<u>Western Zhou</u>	<u>Shuowen Jiezi</u> (compiled in Han)
<u>Bronze inscriptions</u>	<u>Small seal script</u>

<u>simp.</u> and <u>trad.</u> alternative forms	
	     

Characters in the same phonetic series (法) (Zhengzhang, 2003)

	Old Chinese
法	*pqab
灋	*pqab

Simplified from earlier 灲, which was originally used to represent 廢 (*OC *pads*, “to cast aside; to abrogate”).

Etymology 1

Sino-Tibetan. Cognate with Tibetan དັບ (bab, “shape, form, appearance”), བྱିବ (dbiyib, “shape, form, figure”). Possibly cognate with 凡 (*OC *bom*, “all, general, every; pattern, general rule”); see there for more.



灋, variant form of 法

Pronunciation

▪ Mandarin

(*Standard*)

(*Pinyin*): fǎ, fā, fá (fa³, fa¹, fa²)

(*Zhuyin*): ㄈㄚˇ, ㄈㄚ, ㄈㄚˊ

(*Dungan, Cyrillic*): фа (fa, I)

▪ Cantonese

(*Guangzhou, Jyutping*): faat³

(*Taishan, Wiktionary*): fat²

▪ Gan (*Wiktionary*): fat⁶

▪ Hakka

(*Sixian, PFS*): fap

(*Meixian, Guangdong*): fab⁵

▪ Jin (*Wiktionary*): fah⁴

▪ Min Bei (*KCR*): huă

▪ Min Dong (*BUC*): huák

▪ Min Nan

(*Hokkien, POJ*): hoat

(*Teochew, Peng'im*): huab⁴ / huag⁴

▪ Wu (*Wiktionary*): faq (T4)

▪ Xiang (*Wiktionary*): fa⁶

▪ Mandarin

■ (Standard Chinese)[‡]

- *Pinyin*: fǎ
- *Zhuyin*: ㄈㄚˇ
- *Wade-Giles*: fa³
- *Gwoyeu Romatzyh*: faa
- *Tongyong Pinyin*: fǎ
- Sinological IPA ([key](#)): /fä²¹⁴/

■ (Standard Chinese)[‡]

- *Pinyin*: fā
- *Zhuyin*: ㄈㄚ
- *Wade-Giles*: fa¹
- *Gwoyeu Romatzyh*: fa
- *Tongyong Pinyin*: fa
- Sinological IPA ([key](#)): /fä⁵⁵/

■ (Standard Chinese)[‡]

- *Pinyin*: fá
- *Zhuyin*: ㄈㄚˊ
- *Wade-Giles*: fa²
- *Gwoyeu Romatzyh*: far
- *Tongyong Pinyin*: fá
- Sinological IPA ([key](#)): /fää³⁵/

Note:

- fǎ - normal pronunciation;
- fā - used in some colloquial words (e.g. 法兒 ("method") in 沒法兒 and 想個法兒);
- fá - used in 法子 ("method") and 法兒 ("method").

■ (Dungan)

- Cyrillic: фа (fa, I)
- Sinological IPA ([key](#)): /fa²⁴/

(Note: Dungan pronunciation is currently experimental and may be inaccurate.)

- Cantonese

- (Standard Cantonese, Guangzhou)⁺

- Jyutping: faat³
- Yale: faat
- Cantonese Pinyin: faat⁸
- Guangdong Romanization: fad³
- Sinological IPA (key): /fā:t³/

- (Taishanese, Taicheng)

- Wiktionary: fat²
- Sinological IPA (key): /fat⁵⁵/

- Gan

- (Nanchang)

- Wiktionary: fat⁶
- Sinological IPA (key): /fat⁵/

- Hakka

- (Sixian, incl. Miaoli and Meinong)

- Phák-fa-sṳ: fap
- Hakka Romanization System: fab`
- Hagfa Pinyim: fab⁵
- Sinological IPA: /fap²/

- (Meixian)

- Guangdong: fab⁵
- Sinological IPA: /fap¹/

- Jin

- (Taiyuan)⁺

- Wiktionary: fah⁴
- Sinological IPA (old-style): /fa?²/

- Min Bei

- (Jian'ou)

- Kienning Colloquial Romanized: huă
- Sinological IPA (key): /xua²⁴/

- Min Dong

- (Fuzhou)

- Bàng-uâ-cê: huák
- Sinological IPA (key): /hua?²⁴/

- Min Nan

- (*Hokkien*)

- *Péh-ōe-jī*: hoat
 - *Tâi-lô*: huat
 - *Phofsit Daibuun*: hoad
 - IPA (Xiamen): /huat³²/
 - IPA (Quanzhou): /huat⁵/
 - IPA (Zhangzhou): /huat³²/
 - IPA (Taipei): /huat³²/
 - IPA (Kaohsiung): /huat³²/

- (*Teochew*)

- *Peng'im*: huab⁴ / huag⁴
 - *Péh-ōe-jī-like*: huap / huak
 - Sinological IPA (key): /huap²/, /huak²/

Note:

- huab4 - Chaozhou;
 - huag4 - Shantou.

- Wu

- (*Shanghainese*)

- *Wiktionary*: faq (T4)
 - Sinological IPA (key): /fəʔ⁵⁵/

- Xiang

- (*Changsha*)

- *Wiktionary*: fa⁶
 - Sinological IPA (key): /ɸə²⁴/

- **Dialectal data**

Variety	Location	法	edit
Mandarin	<u>Beijing</u>	/fa ²¹⁴ / /fa ⁵¹ /	
	<u>Harbin</u>	/fa ²¹³ /	
	<u>Tianjin</u>	/fa ⁴⁵ / ~子 /fa ¹³ / 方~,~國	
	<u>Jinan</u>	/fa ²¹³ /	
	<u>Qingdao</u>	/fa ⁵⁵ /	
	<u>Zhengzhou</u>	/fa ²⁴ /	
	<u>Xi'an</u>	/fa ²¹ /	
	<u>Xining</u>	/fa ⁴⁴ /	
	<u>Yinchuan</u>	/fa ¹³ /	
	<u>Lanzhou</u>	/fa ¹³ /	
	<u>Ürümqi</u>	/fa ⁵¹ /	
	<u>Wuhan</u>	/fa ²¹³ /	
	<u>Chengdu</u>	/fa ³¹ /	
	<u>Guiyang</u>	/fa ²¹ /	
	<u>Kunming</u>	/fa ³¹ /	
	<u>Nanjing</u>	/fa? ⁵ /	
	<u>Hefei</u>	/fe? ⁵ /	
Jin	<u>Taiyuan</u>	/fa? ² /	
	<u>Pingyao</u>	/xuə? ¹³ /	
	<u>Hohhot</u>	/fa? ⁴³ /	
Wu	<u>Shanghai</u>	/fa? ⁵ /	
	<u>Suzhou</u>	/fa? ⁵ /	
	<u>Hangzhou</u>	/fa? ⁵ /	
	<u>Wenzhou</u>	/ho ²¹³ /	
Hui	<u>Shexian</u>	/fa? ²¹ /	
	<u>Tunxi</u>	/fu:ə ⁵ /	
Xiang	<u>Changsha</u>	/fa ²⁴ /	
	<u>Xiangtan</u>	/ɸp ²⁴ /	
Gan	<u>Nanchang</u>	/fa? ⁵ /	
Hakka	<u>Meixian</u>	/fap ¹ /	
	<u>Taoyuan</u>	/fap ²² /	

Cantonese	<u>Guangzhou</u>	/fat ³ /
	<u>Nanning</u>	/fat ³³ /
	<u>Hong Kong</u>	/fat ³ /
	<u>Xiamen (Min Nan)</u>	/huat ³² /
	<u>Fuzhou (Min Dong)</u>	/hua ⁷²³ /
	<u>Jian'ou (Min Bei)</u>	/xua ²⁴ /
	<u>Shantou (Min Nan)</u>	/huak ⁷² /
Min	<u>Haikou (Min Nan)</u>	/fak ⁵ /

■

- Middle Chinese: /puep̚/

Rime

Character	法
Reading #	1/1
Initial (聲)	幫 (1)
Final (韻)	之 (148)
Tone (調)	Checked (Ø)
Openness (開合)	Closed
Division (等)	III
Fanqie	方乏切

Reconstructions

<u>Zhengzhang</u> <u>Shangfang</u>	/puep̚/
<u>Pan</u> <u>Wuyun</u>	/piep̚/
<u>Shao</u> <u>Rongfen</u>	/piep̚/
<u>Edwin</u> <u>Pulleyblank</u>	/puap̚/
<u>Li</u> <u>Rong</u>	/piuep̚/
<u>Wang</u> <u>Li</u>	/p̚iwep̚/
<u>Bernard</u> <u>Karlgren</u>	/p̚iwep̚/
Expected Mandarin Reflex	fa

■

■ Old Chinese

(Baxter–Sagart): /*[p.k]ap/
 (Zhengzhang): /*pqab/

Baxter–Sagart system 1.1 (2014 (<http://ocbaxtersagart.lsait.lsa.umich.edu/>))

Character	法
Reading #	1/1
Modern Beijing (Pinyin)	fǎ
Middle Chinese	< <i>pjop</i> >
Old Chinese	/*[p.k]ap/
English	model, law

Notes for Old Chinese notations in the Baxter–Sagart system:

- * Parentheses "()" indicate uncertain presence;
 - * Square brackets "[]" indicate uncertain identity, e.g. *[t] as coda may in fact be *-t or *-p;
 - * Angle brackets "<>" indicate infix;
 - * Hyphen "-" indicates morpheme boundary;
- * Period "." indicates syllable boundary.

Zhengzhang system (2003)

Character	法
Reading #	1/1
No.	2867
Phonetic component	法
Rime group	盍
Rime subdivision	1
Corresponding MC rime	法
Old Chinese	/*pqab/
Notes	說文灋省文

Definitions

法

1. law; rule; regulation; statute

2. norm; standard; model; example
3. method; way; solution
4. (Buddhism) dharma; principle of the universe; teachings of Buddha

末法時期 / 末法时期 — mò fǎ shíqī — Dharma-ending age

5. Buddhist; relating to Buddhism
6. † to imitate; to emulate
7. 40th tetragram of the Taixuanjing; "law" (竺)
8. A surname.

Usage notes

- Xiandai Hanyu Guifan Cidian (《现代汉语规范词典》) proscribes the use of the pronunciations fā and fá.

Compounds

Derived terms from 法

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| ▪ 一般法 | ▪ 摩西律法 | ▪ 法辦／法办 |
| ▪ 七字法 | ▪ 撥蠟法／拨蜡法 | ▪ 法郎 |
| ▪ 七滅諍法／七灭诤法 | ▪ 撥鐙法／拨镫法 | ▪ 法部 |
| ▪ 三尺法 | ▪ 摄戲法／撮戏法 | ▪ 法酒 |
| ▪ 三權憲法／三权宪法 | ▪ 操法 | ▪ 法醫／法医 |
| ▪ 三法印 | ▪ 擬人法／拟人法 | ▪ 法醫學／法医学 |
| ▪ 三法司 | ▪ 攤平法／摊平法 | ▪ 法鈴／法铃 |
| ▪ 三藏法師／三藏法师 | ▪ 政法 | ▪ 法門／法门 |
| ▪ 三角法 | ▪ 效法 | ▪ 法門寺／法门寺 |
| ▪ 三階佛法／三阶佛法 | ▪ 敕法 | ▪ 法院 |
| ▪ 不二法門／不二法门 | ▪ 敗法亂紀／败法乱纪 | ▪ 法集 |
| ▪ 不成文法 | ▪ 教學法／教学法 | ▪ 法雨 |
| ▪ 不法 | ▪ 教法 | ▪ 法雲／法云 |
| ▪ 不法之徒 | ▪ 數法／数法 | ▪ 法順／法顺 |
| ▪ 不法行為／不法行为 | ▪ 文法 | ▪ 法馬／法马 |
| ▪ 不犯王法 | ▪ 新法 | ▪ 法駕／法驾 |
| ▪ 世法 | ▪ 新法算書／新法算书 | ▪ 法鼓 |
| ▪ 丙字法 | ▪ 方法 | ▪ 活法 |
| ▪ 中法 | ▪ 於法無據／于法无据 | ▪ 派生法 |
| ▪ 中立法規／中立法规 | ▪ 明法 | ▪ 海上法 |
| ▪ 主法 | ▪ 明法審令／明法审令 | ▪ 海商法 |
| ▪ 乘法 | ▪ 春秋筆法／春秋笔法 | ▪ 海法 |
| ▪ 二分法 | ▪ 普法 | ▪ 消保法 |
| ▪ 二名法 | | |

- 二進法／二进法
- 五位百法
- 五權憲法／五权宪法
- 交通法庭
- 仁昭法外
- 仙法
- 代田法
- 以身試法／以身试法
- 伏法
- 佛法
- 作法
- 作法自斃／作法自毙
- 依法
- 依法炮製／依法炮制
- 保定法
- 保甲法
- 保險法／保险法
- 保馬法／保马法
- 倒置法
- 做法
- 做法子
- 傳法／传法
- 優選法／优选法
- 內家拳法／内家拳法
- 兩稅法／两税法
- 八法
- 八法頌／八法颂
- 公司法
- 公平法
- 公斷法院／公断法院
- 公法
- 公法人
- 六法
- 六法全書／六法全书
- 兵法
- 兵法家
- 冷敷法
- 冷藏法
- 出版法
- 刀法
- 分析法
- 普法宗
- 普法戰爭／普法战争
- 普通法
- 曆法／历法
- 書法／书法
- 書法家／书法家
- 最高法院
- 會計法／会计法
- 服法
- 末法
- 東山法門／东山法门
- 杠法
- 柔性憲法／柔性宪法
- 森林法
- 楷法
- 構詞法／构词法
- 槍法／枪法
- 標音法／标音法
- 檢字法／检字法
- 權利法案／权利法案
- 欺公罔法
- 止血法
- 正字法
- 正法
- 正法直度
- 正法眼藏
- 正身明法
- 正音法
- 步法
- 歷法／历法
- 歸納法／归纳法
- 歸謬法／归谬法
- 死法子
- 母法
- 毫無章法／毫无章法
- 民俗療法／民俗疗法
- 民法
- 氣功療法／气功疗法
- 氮化法
- 水療法／水疗法
- 淨值法／净值法
- 混汞法
- 減法／减法
- 滷法／卤法
- 滾奏法／滚奏法
- 演算法則／演算法则
- 漸進法／渐进法
- 潛盾工法／潜盾工法
- 激將法／激将法
- 激素替代療法／激素替代疗法
- 灸法
- 為法自弊／为法自弊
- 無法／无法
- 無法可施／无法可施
- 無法無天／无法无天
- 煩法／烦法
- 烹法
- 熔接法
- 熨法
- 蒐造法式／营造法式
- 特別刑法／特别刑法
- 特別法／特别法
- 牽引療法／牵引疗法
- 犯法
- 犯法違理／犯法违理
- 狩獵法／狩猎法
- 王法
- 玩法
- 現行法／现行法
- 現身說法／现身说法
- 理法
- 環法／环法
- 甘露法雨
- 用法
- 畫法／画法
- 療法／疗法
- 發聲法／发声法
- 發音方法／发音方法

- 分身法
- 切分法
- 切接法
- 刑法
- 刑法學／刑法学
- 別法／别法
- 別無他法／别无他法
- 剛性憲法／刚性宪法
- 割接法
- 劈接法
- 劍法／剑法
- 加法
- 努庫阿洛法／努库阿洛法
- 劫法場／劫法场
- 勞基法／劳基法
- 勞工法庭／劳工法庭
- 勞工立法／劳工立法
- 化學療法／化学疗法
- 北宗畫法／北宗画法
- 十二進法／十二进法
- 十進法／十进法
- 南宗畫法／南宗画法
- 印度法系
- 反證法／反证法
- 取法
- 受賊枉法／受赇枉法
- 古法
- 句法
- 司法
- 司法官
- 司法機關／司法机关
- 司法權／司法权
- 司法獨立／司法独立
- 司法行政
- 司法警察
- 司法院
- 司馬法／司马法
- 吃法
- 合法
- 水耕法
- 永字八法
- 没了法／没了法
- 没法／没法
- 没法子／没法子
- 没法沒天／没法没天
- 没王法／没王法
- 没辦法／没办法
- 治外法權／治外法权
- 治安法庭
- 法不責眾／法不责众
- 法事
- 法人
- 法令
- 法例
- 法侶／法侣
- 法微
- 法像
- 法償貨幣／法偿货币
- 法兄
- 法典
- 法冠
- 法出多門／法出多门
- 法利賽人／法利赛人
- 法制
- 法制局
- 法則／法则
- 法劍／法剑
- 法力
- 法力無邊／法力无边
- 法務／法务
- 法務部／法务部
- 法化
- 法印
- 法句經／法句经
- 法司
- 法名
- 法吏
- 法商
- 法喜
- 白法
- 百分法
- 百法
- 級法
- 盤灌法／盘灌法
- 目無法紀／目无法纪
- 目無王法／目无王法
- 盲法
- 直接立法
- 相印法
- 相法
- 看法
- 睡眠療法／睡眠疗法
- 知法犯法
- 礦業法／矿业法
- 社會立法／社会立法
- 祕法／秘法
- 祖法
- 神術妙法／神术妙法
- 票據法／票据法
- 禮法／礼法
- 私法
- 科學方法／科学方法
- 租借法案
- 稅法／税法
- 程序法
- 立法
- 立法委員／立法委员
- 立法機關／立法机关
- 立法權／立法权
- 立法程序
- 立法院
- 章法
- 竹法
- 筆法／笔法
- 算法
- 箭法
- 篩法／筛法
- 約法／约法
- 約法三章／约法三章

- 合法化
- 名法
- 吹法螺
- 唱法
- 商標法／商标法
- 商法
- 單利法／单利法
- 單拼法／单拼法
- 單法貨制／单法货制
- 單行法／單行法
- 單行法規／单行法规
- 單音奏法／单音奏法
- 嚴刑峻法／严刑峻法
- 四法界
- 國內法／国内法
- 國安法／国安法
- 國旗法／国旗法
- 國法／国法
- 國籍法／国籍法
- 國際公法／国际公法
- 國際法／国际法
- 國際法人／国际法人
- 國際法庭／国际法庭
- 國際法院／国际法院
- 國際私法／国际私法
- 土地法
- 土法
- 土法煉鋼／土法炼钢
- 土范法
- 地方法院
- 坐法
- 執法／执法
- 執法不阿／执法不阿
- 執法如山／执法如山
- 基本法
- 墨守成法
- 壓條法／压条法
- 大吹法螺
- 大圓滿法／大圆满法
- 法器
- 法坐
- 法執／法执
- 法堂
- 法堂疏
- 法場／法场
- 法場換子／法场换子
- 法壇／法坛
- 法外
- 法外施仁
- 法外施恩
- 法外行凶
- 法天象地
- 法子
- 法學／法学
- 法守
- 法官
- 法定
- 法定人數／法定人数
- 法定代理
- 法定程序
- 法定空地
- 法定血親／法定血亲
- 法定認領／法定认领
- 法宮／法宫
- 法家
- 法家拂士
- 法寶／法宝
- 法尺
- 法岸
- 法帖
- 法師／法师
- 法幣／法币
- 法度
- 法度嚴明／法度严明
- 法座
- 法庫／法库
- 法庭
- 法式
- 法律
- 統計方法／统计方法
- 經法／经法
- 線描法／线描法
- 緣法／缘法
- 繩之以法／绳之以法
- 繩之於法／绳之于法
- 繼承法／继承法
- 羅馬法典／罗马法典
- 美聲唱法／美声唱法
- 習慣法／习惯法
- 老法子
- 聖法／圣法
- 聯邦憲法／联邦宪法
- 背理法
- 胚培養法／胚培养法
- 腕法
- 腿法
- 自有辦法／自有办法
- 舞文巧法
- 舞文弄法
- 舞文枉法
- 芳香療法／芳香疗法
- 芽接法
- 英法
- 茅山道法
- 茶法
- 萬法唯識／万法唯识
- 著作權法／著作权法
- 著法
- 蒸餾法／蒸馏法
- 鄙法
- 貌法
- 藥法／药法
- 血清療法／血清疗法
- 行政司法
- 行政法
- 行政法院
- 行政立法
- 補法／补法

- 大大法法
- 大學法／大学法
- 大法
- 大法官
- 大法小廉
- 大法師／大法师
- 大法螺
- 大陸法系／大陆法系
- 天心正法
- 太公兵法
- 奉公執法／奉公执法
- 奉公守法
- 好法子
- 如法泡製／如法泡制
- 如法炮製／如法炮制
- 妖法
- 妖術邪法／妖术邪法
- 妙法
- 委任立法
- 威瑪憲法／威玛宪法
- 子法
- 孫子兵法／孙子兵法
- 守法
- 宗法
- 官法
- 官法如爐／官法如炉
- 家事法庭
- 家法
- 實驗法／实验法
- 實體法／实体法
- 寫法／写法
- 寬刑省法／宽刑省法
- 專利法／专利法
- 小廉大法
- 少年法庭
- 就地正法
- 尿療法／尿疗法
- 層壓法／层压法
- 層積法／层积法
- 屬人法／属人法
- 法律學／法律学
- 法律審／法律审
- 法律漏洞
- 法律行為／法律行为
- 法徒
- 法性
- 法性宗
- 法意
- 法戒
- 法拉
- 法拍屋
- 法政
- 法教
- 法文
- 法新
- 法新社
- 法施
- 法旨
- 法曲
- 法書／法书
- 法書要錄／法书要录
- 法曹
- 法會／法会
- 法服
- 法案
- 法條／法条
- 法棍
- 法槌
- 法橋／法桥
- 法權／法权
- 法水
- 法治
- 法海
- 法海和尚
- 法源
- 法源寺
- 法燈／法灯
- 法物
- 法獄治罪／法狱治罪
- 法王
- 法理
- 製法／制法
- 複利法／复利法
- 西法
- 觀察法／观察法
- 觀音法會／观音法会
- 解法
- 言出法隨／言出法随
- 記法／记法
- 訪問法／访问法
- 設法／设法
- 訴訟法／诉讼法
- 詞法／词法
- 詩法／诗法
- 誇張法／夸张法
- 語法／语法
- 說法／说法
- 談經說法／谈经说法
- 論法／论法
- 謚法
- 講法／讲法
- 講經說法／讲经说法
- 護法／护法
- 護法戰爭／护法战争
- 讀法／读法
- 變戲法／变戏法
- 變法／变法
- 變法兒／变法儿
- 變盡方法／变尽方法
- 財團法人／财团法人
- 貪贓壞法／贪赃坏法
- 貪贓枉法／贪赃枉法
- 賣法／卖法
- 賭法／赌法
- 走臘法／走腊法
- 跑法
- 身法
- 軍事法庭／军事法庭

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| ▪ 屬地法／属地法 | ▪ 法理學／法理学 | ▪ 軍法／军法 |
| ▪ 峭法 | ▪ 法環／法环 | ▪ 軍法審判／军法审判 |
| ▪ 峻法 | ▪ 法界 | ▪ 軍法從事／军法从事 |
| ▪ 嵌埋法 | ▪ 法盲 | ▪ 軍法警察／军法警察 |
| ▪ 工廠法／工厂法 | ▪ 法相 | ▪ 輸入法／输入法 |
| ▪ 差法 | ▪ 法相宗 | ▪ 辦法／办法 |
| ▪ 差異法／差异法 | ▪ 法眼 | ▪ 辯證法／辩证法 |
| ▪ 布法羅／布法罗 | ▪ 法眼宗 | ▪ 逍遙法外／逍遙法外 |
| ▪ 師法／师法 | ▪ 法碼／法码 | ▪ 透視畫法／透视画法 |
| ▪ 常態法／常态法 | ▪ 法礪／法砾 | ▪ 連記法／连记法 |
| ▪ 常法 | ▪ 法禁 | ▪ 逾法 |
| ▪ 帽子戲法／帽子戏法 | ▪ 法科 | ▪ 過贓犯法／过赃犯法 |
| ▪ 幻法 | ▪ 法程 | ▪ 道法 |
| ▪ 廣法大秤／广法大秤 | ▪ 法稱／法称 | ▪ 違法／违法 |
| ▪ 建築法規／建筑法规 | ▪ 法筵 | ▪ 違法亂紀／违法乱纪 |
| ▪ 弄法 | ▪ 法算 | ▪ 違警罰法／违警罚法 |
| ▪ 引渡法 | ▪ 法籍 | ▪ 遮眼法 |
| ▪ 弘法 | ▪ 法籤／法纂 | ▪ 選罷法／选罢法 |
| ▪ 強行法／强行法 | ▪ 法系 | ▪ 邪法 |
| ▪ 徇情枉法 | ▪ 法紀／法纪 | ▪ 部分法 |
| ▪ 律法 | ▪ 法統／法统 | ▪ 配分法 |
| ▪ 得法 | ▪ 法經／法经 | ▪ 醫門法律／医门法律 |
| ▪ 從法／从法 | ▪ 法網／法网 | ▪ 釋法／释法 |
| ▪ 心法 | ▪ 法網難逃／法网难逃 | ▪ 針法／针法 |
| ▪ 心理療法／心理疗法 | ▪ 法線／法线 | ▪ 鋁熱法／铝热法 |
| ▪ 急救法 | ▪ 法緣／法缘 | ▪ 鐵法／铁法 |
| ▪ 惜墨法 | ▪ 法繩／法绳 | ▪ 長法／长法 |
| ▪ 惡法／恶法 | ▪ 法繪／法绘 | ▪ 門法／门法 |
| ▪ 想方設法／想方设法 | ▪ 法老 | ▪ 閨門禮法／闺门礼法 |
| ▪ 想法 | ▪ 法臺／法台 | ▪ 陣法／阵法 |
| ▪ 想法子 | ▪ 法舟 | ▪ 除法 |
| ▪ 憲法／宪法 | ▪ 法航 | ▪ 陰影法／阴影法 |
| ▪ 懸法／悬法 | ▪ 法船 | ▪ 陶范法 |
| ▪ 懾法／忏法 | ▪ 法苑珠林 | ▪ 陽光法案／阳光法案 |
| ▪ 戊戌變法／戊戌变法 | ▪ 法華三昧／法华三昧 | ▪ 隆刑峻法 |
| ▪ 成文憲法／成文宪法 | ▪ 法華器／法华器 | ▪ 障眼法 |
| ▪ 成文法 | ▪ 法華宗／法华宗 | ▪ 雅法 |
| ▪ 成法 | ▪ 法華文句／法华文句 | ▪ 難逃法網／难逃法网 |
| ▪ 戒嚴法／戒严法 | ▪ 法華玄義／法华玄义 | |
| ▪ 戒法 | | |

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| ■ 戰法／战法 | ■ 法華經／法华经 | ■ 電擊法／电击法 |
| ■ 戰犯法庭／战犯法庭 | ■ 法藏 | ■ 電檢法／电检法 |
| ■ 戲法／戏法 | ■ 法蘭克福／法兰克福 | ■ 青苗法 |
| ■ 戶籍法／户籍法 | ■ 法蘭絨／法兰绒 | ■ 非法 |
| ■ 手法 | ■ 法號／法号 | ■ 非法勾當／非法勾当 |
| ■ 打法 | ■ 法融 | ■ 非法性 |
| ■ 打診法／打诊法 | ■ 法螺 | ■ 非法行事 |
| ■ 技法 | ■ 法術／法术 | ■ 非法行為／非法行为 |
| ■ 投影畫法／投影画法 | ■ 法術無邊／法术无边 | ■ 革命法庭 |
| ■ 招法 | ■ 法衣 | ■ 類同法／类同法 |
| ■ 拳法 | ■ 法製／法制 | ■ 風流調法／风流调法 |
| ■ 拼法 | ■ 法西斯 | ■ 食法 |
| ■ 持法 | ■ 法規／法规 | ■ 食物療法／食物疗法 |
| ■ 指數法則／指数法则 | ■ 法言 | ■ 飲食療法／饮食疗法 |
| ■ 指法 | ■ 法警 | ■ 馬奴法典／马奴法典 |
| ■ 挑花法 | ■ 法象 | ■ 骨法 |
| ■ 捨身求法／舍身求法 | ■ 法身 | ■ 穴法 |
| ■ 提法 | ■ 法軍／法军 | ■ 體法／体法 |
| ■ 摩擦法 | ■ 法輪／法轮 | ■ 高等法院 |

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| ■ 鬥法／斗法 | ■ 魔法 |
| ■ 魔魔法／魔魔法 | ■ 鹽法／盐法 |
| ■ 鹽法道／盐法道 | ■ 麻衣相法 |
| ■ 點描畫法／点描画法 | |

Descendants

Sino-Xenic (法):

ほう

- → Japanese: 法 (hō)
- → Korean: 법 (法, beop)
- → Vietnamese: pháp (法)

Others:

- → Proto-Tai
 - Lao: ບັນຫຼຸງ (bā̄p, “form; model, standard, example; method; style, manner; brand, type”)
 - Thai: ລູ່າ (bè̄p, “kind; design, pattern; style; type; model”)
 - → Khmer: ឃុំ (baep, “kind, sort, model, type; style, form, shape; aspect; method, way, situation, condition”)
 - → Vietnamese: pháp (“rule, custom, usage, method; permission, authorisation; magical power”)

Etymology 2

Shortened from 法蘭西 / 法兰西 (*Fǎlánxī*).

Pronunciation

Mandarin

(*Pinyin*): fǎ, fà (fá³, fá⁴)
 (Zhuyin): ㄈㄚˇ, ㄈㄚˋ

- Cantonese (*Jyutping*): faat³
- Hakka

(*Sixian, PFS*): fap
 (*Meixian, Guangdong*): fab⁵

Min Nan

(*Hokkien, POJ*): hoat
 (*Teochew, Peng'im*): huab⁴ / huag⁴

▪ Mandarin

- (Standard Chinese, standard in Mainland and Taiwan)[‡]
 - Pinyin: fǎ
 - Zhuyin: ㄈㄚˇ
 - Wade-Giles: fa³
 - Gwoyeu Romatzyh: faa
 - Tongyong Pinyin: fǎ
 - Sinological IPA (key): /fä²¹⁴/
- (Standard Chinese, originally Beijing dialect, common variant in Taiwan)[‡]
 - Pinyin: fà
 - Zhuyin: ㄈㄚˋ
 - Wade-Giles: fa⁴
 - Gwoyeu Romatzyh: fah
 - Tongyong Pinyin: fà
 - Sinological IPA (key): /fä⁵¹/

▪ Cantonese

- (Standard Cantonese, Guangzhou)[‡]
 - Jyutping: faat³
 - Yale: faat
 - Cantonese Pinyin: faat⁸
 - Guangdong Romanization: fad³
 - Sinological IPA (key): /fä:t³/

▪ Hakka

- (Sixian, incl. Miaoli and Meinong)
 - Phák-fa-sṳ: fap
 - Hakka Romanization System: fab̚
 - Hagfa Pinyim: fab⁵
 - Sinological IPA: /fap²/
- (Meixian)
 - Guangdong: fab⁵
 - Sinological IPA: /fap¹/

▪ Min Nan

▪ (Hokkien)

- Péh-oe-jī: hoat
- Tâi-lô: huat
- Phosfit Daibuun: hoad
- IPA (Xiamen): /huat³²/
- IPA (Quanzhou): /huat¹⁵/
- IPA (Zhangzhou): /huat³²/
- IPA (Taipei): /huat³²/
- IPA (Kaohsiung): /huat³²/

▪ (Teochew)

- Peng'im: huab⁴ / huag⁴
- Péh-oe-jī-like: huap / huak
- Sinological IPA (key): /huap²/, /huak²/

Note:

- huab⁴ - Chaozhou;
- huag⁴ - Shantou.

Definitions

法

1. (short form or in compounds) France; French

Usage notes

- *Xiandai Hanyu Guifan Cidian* (《现代汉语规范词典》) proscribes the use of the pronunciation fà.

Compounds

- 中法戰爭 / 中法战争
- 法國 / 法国
- 法國人 / 法国人
- 法國大革命 / 法国大革命
- 法國百合 / 法国百合
- 法國砂鍋 / 法国砂锅

- 法國菜 / 法国菜
- 法國號 / 法国号
- 法國話 / 法国话
- 法國鬥牛犬 / 法国斗牛犬
- 法式
- 法式薯條 / 法式薯条

- 法文
- 法新社
- 法蘭西 / 法兰西
- 法語 / 法语
- 維希法國 / 维希法国
- 英法聯軍 / 英法联军

Japanese

Kanji

法

(grade 4 “Kyōiku” kanji)

1. method
2. law, rule
3. principle
4. model
5. system

Readings

- Go-on: ほう (hō, ジョウゴン) ← ほふ (fōfu, historical)
- Kan-on: ほう (hō, ジョウゴン) ← はふ (fāfu, historical)
- Kan'yō-on: はつ (ha', ジョウゴン) ← はふ (fāfu, historical); ほつ (ho', ジョウゴン) ← ほふ (fōfu, historical)
- Kun: おきて (okite, 法); のっとる (nottoru, 法る); のり (nori, 法)
- Nanori: かず (kazu); つね (tsune); はかる (hakaru)

Compounds

えいじはっぽう	
■ 永字八法 (eiji happō, “the Eight Principles of Yong”)	
ほうごう	
■ 法号 (hōgō, “a dharma name”)	
ほうあん	
■ 法案 (hōan)	
ほういん	
■ 法印 (hōin)	
ほうえ ほうい	
■ 法衣 (hōe), 法衣 (hōi)	
ほういがく	
■ 法医学 (hōigaku)	
ほうおう	
■ 法王 (hōō)	
ほうおう	
■ 法皇 (hōō)	
ほうがい	
■ 法外 (hōgai)	
ほうがく	
■ 法学 (hōgaku)	

ほうき	
■ 法規 (hōki)	
ほうじ	
■ 法事 (hōji)	
ほうじゅつ	
■ 法術 (hōjutsu)	
ほうじん	
■ 法人 (hōjin)	
ほうそく	
■ 法則 (hōsoku)	
ほうてい	
■ 法定 (hōtei)	
ほうてい	
■ 法廷 (hōtei)	
ほうてん	
■ 法典 (hōten)	
はつと	
■ 法度 (hatto)	
ほうよう	
■ 法要 (hōyō)	
ほら	
■ 法螺 (hora)	

ほうりき	ほうりょく
■ 法力 (hōriki), 法力 (hōryoku)	
ほうりつ	
■ 法律 (hōritsu)	
ほうりん	
■ 法輪 (hōrin)	
かほう	
■ 加法 (kahō)	
かほう	
■ 家法 (kahō)	
げんぼう	
■ 減法 (genpō)	
けんぼう	けんぼう
■ 憲法 (kenpō), 憲法 (kenbō)	
けいほう	
■ 刑法 (keihō)	
こうほう	
■ 公法 (kōhō)	
こくほう	
■ 国法 (kokuhō)	
こくさいほう	
■ 国際法 (kokusaihō)	

しほう	しょうほう	みんぱう
■ 司法 (<i>shihō</i>)	■ 商法 (<i>shōhō</i>)	■ 民法 (<i>minpō</i>)
しほう	じょうほう	すんぱう
■ 私法 (<i>shihō</i>)	■ 乘法 (<i>jōhō</i>)	■ 寸法 (<i>sunpō</i> , “dimension, size”)
じょほう	じょうほう	
■ 除法 (<i>johō</i>)	■ 定法 (<i>jōhō</i>)	

Etymology 1

From Middle Chinese 法 (*MC puep*). Originally, the *kan'on* was はふ (*fafu*), and the *goon* was ほふ (*fofu*), although both became ほう (*hō*) in modern Japanese. It is suggested that the *kan'on* was used in the general senses, while the *goon* was used in Buddhist contexts.

Kanji in this term
法
ほう
Grade: 4
on'yomi

Pronunciation

- On'yomi
 - (*Tokyo*) ほー [hōó] (*Heiban* – [0])^{[1][2]}
 - IPA(key): [hō:]

Noun

ほう
法・(hō) ← はふ (*fafu*)?

1. principle
2. law
3. code of law
4. method
5. etiquette
6. (*Buddhism*) dharma
7. (*grammar*) mood
8. (*mathematics*) divisor

Derived terms

- ほうほう
- 方法 (*hōhō*, “way, method, manner”)

Etymology 2

Pronunciation

- Kun'yomi
 - (*Tokyo*) のり [nōrī¹] (*Odaka* – [2])^{[1][2]}

- IPA^(key): [nōr̩ji]

Kanji in this term

Alternative forms

- 規, 則, 矩

Noun

のり

法 • (nori)

1. law
2. measure, size

うちのり

内法

uchi nori
inner size

Synonyms

ほうき ほうりつ

- (law): 法規 (hōki), 法律 (hōritsu)
すんぽう
- (measure): 寸法 (sunpō)

Etymology 3

From French franc.^{[1][3]}

Kanji in this term

Pronunciation

- (Irregular reading)

- (Tokyo) フラン [fú'ràn] (Atamadaka – [1])[1][2]
- IPA^(key): [ɸɯᵊrãːN]

法

ふらん

Grade: 4

Irregular

Noun

フラン

法 • (furan)

1. Alternative spelling of **フラン**

References

1. 2006, 大辞林 (*Daijirin*), Third Edition (in Japanese), Tōkyō: Sanseidō, → ISBN
2. 1998, NHK日本語発音アクセント辞典 (*NHK Japanese Pronunciation Accent Dictionary*) (in Japanese), Tōkyō: NHK, → ISBN
3. ^ 1988, 国語大辞典 (新装版) (*Kokugo Dai Jiten, Revised Edition*) (in Japanese), Tōkyō: Shogakukan
 - 2002, Ineko Kondō; Fumi Takano; Mary E Althaus; et. al., *Shogakukan Progressive Japanese-English Dictionary*, Third Edition, Tokyo: Shōgakukan, → ISBN.

Korean

Hanja

法 (*eumhun* 법 법 (beop beop))

1. *Hanja form?* of 법 ("law").

Vietnamese

Han character

法: **Hán Nôm** readings: pháp, phăp, phép, phăm, phăp

1. law
2. method
3. France, French

Derived terms

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| ▪ 句法 (cú pháp) | ▪ 法家 (pháp gia) | ▪ 立法 (lập pháp) |
| ▪ 司法 (tư pháp) | ▪ 法師 (pháp sư) | ▪ 筆法 (bút pháp) |
| ▪ 合法 (hợp pháp) | ▪ 法律 (pháp luật) | ▪ 行法 (hành pháp) |
| ▪ 律法 (luật pháp) | ▪ 法權 (pháp quyền) | ▪ 解法 (giải pháp) |
| ▪ 憲法 (hiến pháp) | ▪ 法術 (pháp thuật) | ▪ 語法 (ngữ pháp) |
| ▪ 拳法 (quyền pháp) | ▪ 法輪 (pháp luân) | ▪ 辦法 (biện pháp) |
| ▪ 方法 (phương pháp) | ▪ 法醫 (pháp y) | ▪ 非法 (phi pháp) |
| ▪ 書法 (thư pháp) | ▪ 犯法 (phạm pháp) | |
| ▪ 法制 (pháp chế) | ▪ 療法 (liệu pháp) | |

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蓮

See also: [蓮](#)

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U+84EE (<https://util.unicode.org/UnicodeJsp/s/character.jsp?a=84EE>), 蓮
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Translingual

Han character

蓮 (radical 140, 卅+11, 14 strokes, [cangjie input](#) 廿 卜 十 十 (TYJJ), [four-corner 4430₄](#), [composition](#) 田^艸連)

Japanese	蓮
Simplified	莲
Traditional	蓮

References

- KangXi: [page 1052](https://www.kangxizidian.com/kangxi/1052.gif) (<https://www.kangxizidian.com/kangxi/1052.gif>), character 16
- Dai Kanwa Jiten: character 31722
- Dae Jaweon: page 1514, character 27
- Hanyu Da Zidian (first edition): volume 5, page 3261, character 10
- [Unihan data for U+84EE](http://www.unicode.org/cgi-bin/GetUnihanData.pl?codepoint=84EE) (<http://www.unicode.org/cgi-bin/GetUnihanData.pl?codepoint=84EE>)

Chinese

Glyph origin

Characters in the same phonetic series (連) ([Zhengzhang, 2003](#))

trad.	蓮
simp.	莲

	Old Chinese
連	*ren
漣	*ren
鯁	*ren
獮	*ren
鍾	*ren, *rens, *r ^h en
璉	*ren?
𠙴	*ren?, *re:ns
撻	*ren?, *rens
蓮	*ren?, *re:n
𡇱	*re:n
縛	*re:n

Phono-semantic compound (形聲, OC *ren?, *re:n): semantic 艸 + phonetic 連 (OC *ren).

Etymology 1

Related to 蘭 (OC *kre:n, “lotus seed”) (Schuessler, 2007).

Pronunciation

▪ Mandarin

(Pinyin): lián (lian²)

(Zhuyin): ㄌㄧㄢ

▪ Cantonese

(Guangzhou, Jyutping): lin⁴

(Taishan, Wiktionary): len³

▪ Gan (Wiktionary): lien⁴

▪ Hakka (Sixian, PFS): lièn

▪ Jin (Wiktionary): lie¹

▪ Min Bei (KCR): lâng

▪ Min Dong (BUC): lièng

▪ Min Nan

(Hokkien, POJ): liân / nāi / nūi / lân

(Teochew, Peng'im): noi⁵ / liang⁵ / liêng⁵

- Wu (*Wiktionary*): li (T3)
-

- Mandarin

- (*Standard Chinese*)[±]
 - Pinyin: lián
 - Zhuyin: ㄌㄧㄢˊ
 - Wade-Giles: lien²
 - Gwoyeu Romatzyh:lian
 - Tongyong Pinyin: lián
 - Sinological IPA (*key*): /lɛn³⁵/

- Cantonese

- (*Standard Cantonese, Guangzhou*)[±]
 - Jyutping: lin⁴
 - Yale: lihn
 - Cantonese Pinyin: lin⁴
 - Guangdong Romanization: lin⁴
 - Sinological IPA (*key*): /li:n²¹/
- (*Taishanese, Taicheng*)
 - Wiktionary: len³
 - Sinological IPA (*key*): /len²²/

- Gan

- (*Nanchang*)
 - Wiktionary: lien⁴
 - Sinological IPA (*key*): /liɛn³⁵/

- Hakka

- (*Sixian, incl. Miaoli and Meinong*)
 - Phák-fa-sṳ: lièn
 - Hakka Romanization System: lien[~]
 - Hagfa Pinyim:lian²
 - Sinological IPA: /liɛn¹¹/

- Jin

- (*Taiyuan*)[±]
 - Wiktionary: lie¹
 - Sinological IPA (*old-style*): /lie¹¹/

- Min Bei

- (Jian'ou)

- Kienning Colloquial Romanized: lâing
 - Sinological IPA (key): /laiŋ³³/

- Min Dong

- (Fuzhou)

- Bàng-uâ-cê: lièng
 - Sinological IPA (key): /ɿien⁵³/

- Min Nan

- (Hokkien: Xiamen, Quanzhou, Zhangzhou, Kaohsiumg, Tainan, Taichung, Hsinchu, Lukang, Sanxia, Yilan)

- Péh-oe-jī: liân
 - Tâi-lô: liân
 - Phosfit Daibuun: lieen
 - IPA (Xiamen, Quanzhou): /liɛn²⁴/
 - IPA (Zhangzhou): /liɛn¹³/
 - IPA (Kaohsiumg): /liɛn²³/

- (Hokkien: Xiamen, Kinmen)

- Péh-oe-jī: nâi
 - Tâi-lô: nâi
 - Phosfit Daibuun: naai
 - IPA (Xiamen, Kinmen): /nãɪ²⁴/

- (Hokkien: Quanzhou)

- Péh-oe-jī: nûi
 - Tâi-lô: nuî
 - Phosfit Daibuun: nuui
 - IPA (Quanzhou): /nuĩ²⁴/

- (Hokkien: Taipei, Magong)

- Péh-oe-jī: lân
 - Tâi-lô: lân
 - Phosfit Daibuun: laan
 - IPA (Taipei): /laŋ²⁴/

Note:

- Xiamen, Quanzhou:

- liân - literary;
 - nâi/nûi - vernacular.

- (Teochew)

- Peng'im: noi⁵ / liang⁵ / liêng⁵
- Péh-oe-jī-like: nōi / liâng / liêng
- Sinological IPA (key): /noi⁵⁵/, /liaŋ⁵⁵/, /lien⁵⁵/

Note:

- noi⁵ - vernacular;
- liang⁵/liêng⁵ - literary (liêng⁵ - Chaozhou).

- Wu

- (Shanghainese)

- Wiktionary: li (T3)
- Sinological IPA (key): /li²³/

■

- Middle Chinese: /len/

Rime

Character	蓮
Reading #	1/2
Initial (聲)	來 (37)
Final (韻)	先 (85)
Tone (調)	Level (Ø)
Openness (開合)	Open
Division (等)	IV
Fanqie	落賢切

Reconstructions

<u>Zhengzhang</u> <u>Shangfang</u>	/len/
<u>Pan</u> <u>Wuyun</u>	/len/
<u>Shao</u> <u>Rongfen</u>	/lɛn/
<u>Edwin</u> <u>Pulleyblank</u>	/lɛn/
<u>Li</u> <u>Rong</u>	/len/
<u>Wang</u> <u>Li</u>	/lien/
<u>Bernard</u> <u>Karlgren</u>	/lien/
Expected Mandarin Reflex	lián

■ Old Chinese

(Baxter–Sagart): /*k.[r]́e[n]/

(Zhengzhang): /*re:n/

Baxter–Sagart system 1.1 (2014 (<http://ocbaxtersagart.lsait.lsa.umich.edu/>))

Character	蓮
Reading #	1/1
Modern Beijing (Pinyin)	lián
Middle Chinese	<len>
Old Chinese	/*k.[r]́e[n]/ (cf. 蘭 jiān < kean < *ḱre[n] (dial. *k.ŕ- > ḱr-) 'lotus fruit (Ode 145.2)')
English	lotus fruit

Notes for Old Chinese notations in the Baxter–Sagart system:

- * Parentheses "(" indicate uncertain presence;
- * Square brackets "[]" indicate uncertain identity, e.g. *[t] as coda may in fact be *-t or *-p;
- * Angle brackets "<>" indicate infix;
- * Hyphen "-" indicates morpheme boundary;
- * Period "." indicates syllable boundary.

Zhengzhang system (2003)

Character	蓮
Reading #	2/2
No.	8004
Phonetic component	連
Rime group	元
Rime subdivision	2
Corresponding MC rime	蓮
Old Chinese	/re:n/

Definitions

蓮

1. lotus; water lily

2. (Buddhism) Buddha's world; paradise

Descendants

- Vietnamese: sen

Compounds

Derived terms from 莲

- 三寸金蓮／三寸金莲
- 並蒂蓮／并蒂莲
- 並頭蓮／并头莲
- 九蓮燈／九莲灯
- 八角蓮／八角莲
- 半邊蓮／半边莲
(bànbiānlián)
- 品蓮臺／品莲台
- 奉迓金蓮／奉迓金莲
- 子午蓮／子午莲
- 寶蓮燈／宝莲灯
- 布袋蓮／布袋莲
(bùdàilián)
- 慢吐蓮／慢吐莲
- 採蓮曲／采莲曲
- 採蓮船／采莲船
- 日蓮宗／日莲宗
- 木蓮／木莲 (mùlián)
- 朵朵蓮花／朵朵莲花
- 榴蓮／榴莲
- 步步蓮花／步步莲花
- 步步金蓮／步步金莲
- 潘妃金蓮／潘妃金莲
- 潘金蓮／潘金莲
- 王蓮／王莲
- 白蓮教／白莲教
(Báiliánjiào)
- 白蓮社／白莲社

- 百子蓮／百子莲
- 百枝蓮／百枝莲
- 目蓮救母／目莲救母
- 睡蓮／睡莲 (shuǐlián)
- 石蓮／石莲
- 秦香蓮／秦香莲
- 舌粲蓮花／舌粲莲花
- 花蓮／花莲 (Huālián)
- 菖蒲蓮／菖蒲莲
- 蒲蓮／蒲莲 (Púlián)
- 蓮子／莲子 (liánzǐ)
- 蓮子花／莲子花
- 蓮宗／莲宗
- 蓮實／莲实
- 蓮幕／莲幕
- 蓮府／莲府
- 蓮座／莲座
- 蓮心／莲心
- 蓮房／莲房 (liánfáng)
- 蓮步／莲步 (liánbù)
- 蓮池／莲池
- 蓮社／莲社
- 蓮臺／莲台
- 蓮花／莲花 (liánhuā)

- 蓮花樂／莲花乐
- 蓮花漏／莲花漏
- 蓮花落／莲花落
(liánhuālào)
- 蓮華衣／莲华衣
- 蓮葉／莲叶 (liányè)
- 蓮蓬／莲蓬 (liánpeng)
- 蓮蓬頭／莲蓬头
(liánpengtóu)
- 蓮藕／莲藕 (lián'ǒu)
- 蓮邦／莲邦 (Liánbāng)
- 蓮鉤／莲钩
- 蓮開並蒂／莲开并蒂
- 蓮霧／莲雾 (liánwù)
- 蓮鬚／莲须 (liánxū)
- 蓮龕／莲龛
- 西番蓮／西番莲 (xīfānlián)
- 觀音座蓮／观音座莲
- 觀音蓮／观音莲
- 金蓮／金莲
- 金蓮步／金莲步
- 金蓮花／金莲花
- 阿蓮／阿莲 (Ālián)
- 雪蓮／雪莲 (xuělián)
- 青蓮／青莲 (Qīnglián)
- 青蓮居士／青莲居士

Etymology 2

Pronunciation

▪ Mandarin

(Pinyin): liǎn (lian³)

(Zhuyin): ㄩㄧㄢˇ

▪ Mandarin

▪ (Standard Chinese)[‡]

▪ Pinyin: liǎn

▪ Zhuyin: ㄩㄧㄢˇ

▪ Wade-Giles: lien³

▪ Gwoyeu Romatzyh: lean

▪ Tongyong Pinyin: liǎn

▪ Sinological IPA (key): /ljɛn²¹⁴/

▪

▪ Middle Chinese: /liɛn^X/

Rime

Character	蓮
Reading #	2/2
Initial (聲)	來 (37)
Final (韻)	仙 (77)
Tone (調)	Rising (X)
Openness (開合)	Open
Division (等)	III
Fanqie	力展切

Reconstructions

<u>Zhengzhang</u>	/iɛn ^X /
<u>Shangfang</u>	
<u>Pan</u>	/iɛn ^X /
<u>Wuyun</u>	
<u>Shao</u>	/ljæn ^X /
<u>Rongfen</u>	
<u>Edwin</u>	/lian ^X /
<u>Pulleyblank</u>	
<u>Li</u>	/iɛn ^X /
<u>Rong</u>	
<u>Wang</u>	/lɛn ^X /
<u>Li</u>	
<u>Bernard</u>	/iɛn ^X /
<u>Karlgren</u>	
Expected Mandarin Reflex	liǎn

■

Old Chinese

(Zhengzhang): /*ren?/

Zhengzhang system (2003)

Character	蓮
Reading #	1/2
No.	8000
Phonetic component	連
Rime group	元
Rime subdivision	2
Corresponding MC rime	輦
Old Chinese	/*ren?/

Definitions

蓮

1. Only used in 蓮勺／蓮匂.

References

- “蓮 (<https://humanum.arts.cuhk.edu.hk/Lexis/lexi-mf/search.php?word=蓮>)”, in 漢語多功能字庫 (*Multi-function Chinese Character Database*)^[1] (<https://humanum.arts.cuhk.edu.hk/Lexis/lexi-mf/>), 香港中文大學 (the Chinese University of Hong Kong), 2014–

Japanese

Kanji

蓮

(“Jinmeiyō” kanji used for names)

Shinjitai	蓮
Kyūjitai	蓮

1. lotus plant or flower, *Nelumbo nucifera*

Readings

- Go-on: れん (*ren*)
- Kan-on: れん (*ren*)
- Kun: はす (*hasu*, 蓮); はちす (*hachisu*, 蓮)

Etymology 1

Originally a compound of 蜂 (*hachi*, “bee”) + 巢 (*su*, “nest, hive”), literally “beehive, honeycomb”, from the way the lotus seed resembles a honeycomb.^{[1][2]}

Kanji in this term
蓮
はちす
Jinmeiyō
kun'yomi



蓮 (*hachisu*): *Hibiscus syriacus*: the rose of Sharon, rose mallow, or St. Joseph's rod.

Pronunciation

- Kun'yomi
 - (*Tokyo*) はちす [hàchísú] (Heiban – [0])^[2]
 - IPA(key): [hət̪cisi^β]

Noun

はちす

蓮 • (*hachisu*)

1. older name for *hasu* below: a lotus plant or flower, *Nelumbo nucifera*
2. (*Buddhism, particularly Pure Land Buddhism*) a lotus bloom in the realm of *Sukhāvatī* (“Land of Ultimate Bliss”), as an expression of reincarnation
3. alternate name for 木槿 (*mukuge*), *Hibiscus syriacus*: the rose of Sharon, rose mallow, or St. Joseph's rod



蓮 (*hachisu, hasu, ren*): *Nelumbo nucifera*: the lotus flower and plant.

Related terms

Related terms →

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| はちす | beehive; a <u>honeycomb</u> |
| ▪ 蜂巣 (<i>hachisu</i>): a | |

Proper noun

はちす

蓮 • (*Hachisu*)

1. *the name of various places in Japan*
2. *a surname*

Etymology 2

/hət̪cisu/ → */hassu/ → /hasu/

Appears to be a contraction of *hachisu* above.

Pronunciation

▪ Kun'yomi

- (Tokyo) はす [hàsú] (Heiban – [0])^[2]
- IPA(key): [həs̪iβ]

Noun

はす

蓮 • (hasu)

1. a lotus plant or flower

Usage notes

The reading *hasu* appears to be more common for the *lotus* meaning in modern Japanese.

Derived terms

Derived terms

はすね

- 蓮根 (*hasune*): a lotus root

Proper noun

はす

蓮 • (Hasu)

1. a *female given name*
2. a surname

Etymology 3

From Middle Chinese 蓮 (*len*, “lotus fruit”). Compare modern Mandarin reading *lián*.

Pronunciation

▪ On'yomi: Goon

- IPA(key): [rən̩]

Noun

れん

蓮 • (ren)

1. a lotus plant or flower

Kanji in this term

蓮

はす

Jinmeiyō

kun'yomi

Kanji in this term

蓮

れん

Jinmeiyō

on'yomi

Usage notes

The *ren* reading is seldom used on its own. It is most often used in compounds.

Derived terms

Derived terms

れんげ ■ 蓮華 (<i>renge</i>): a <u>lotus bloom</u> , a <u>lotus flower</u>	すいれん ■ 睡蓮 (<i>suiren</i>): a <u>water lily</u>
れんこん ■ 蓮根 (<i>renkon</i>): a <u>lotus root</u>	にちれん ■ 日蓮 (<i>nichiren</i>): <u>Nichiren</u> Japanese Buddhist priest
れんだい ■ 蓮台 (<i>rendai</i>): a <u>lotus blossom</u> used as a <u>seat</u> or <u>dais</u> for a <u>buddha</u> or <u>bodhisattva</u>	

Proper noun

れん
蓮 • (Ren)

1. a female given name
2. a surname

References

1. ^ 1988, 国語大辞典 (新装版) (*Kokugo Dai Jiten, Revised Edition*) (in Japanese), Tōkyō: Shogakukan
2. 2006, 大辞林 (*Daijirin*), Third Edition (in Japanese), Tōkyō: Sanseidō, → ISBN

Korean

Etymology

From Middle Chinese 蓮 (*MC len*). Recorded as Middle Korean 련 (Yale: *lyen*) in *Hunmong Jahoe* (訓蒙字會 / 훈몽자회), 1527.

Hanja

蓮 (*eumhun* 연꽃 련) (*yeonkkot ryeon*), South Korea 연꽃 연 (*yeonkkot yeon*)

1. Hanja form? of 련/연 ("lotus").

Compounds

Compounds

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ▪ 목련 (木蓮, <i>mongnyeon</i>) | ▪ 연지 (蓮池, <i>yeonji</i>) |
| ▪ 연근 (蓮根, <i>yeon-geun</i>) | |

References

- 국제퇴계학회 대구경북지부 (國際退溪學會 大邱慶北支部) (2007). Digital Hanja Dictionary, 전자사전／電子字典. [2] (http://hanjadoc.com/dic/read.asp?table=board&m_no=10574)
-

Vietnamese

Han character

蓮: Hán Nôm readings: liên

1. This term needs a translation to English. Please help out and **add a translation**, then remove the text {rfdef}.
-

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U+83EF (<https://util.unicode.org/UnicodeJsps/character.jsp?a=83EF>), 華
CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPH-83EF

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[U+83EE]

[CJK Unified Ideographs](#)

[菰](#) →
[U+83F0]

Korean

Hanja

Vietnamese

Han character

Compounds

References

Translingual

Han character

華 (radical 140, 卄+8 in traditional Chinese, 卄+7 in mainland China and Japanese, 12 strokes in Chinese in traditional Chinese, 10 strokes in mainland China and Japanese, 11 strokes in Korean, cangjie input 廿一廿十 (TMTJ), four-corner 4450₄, composition 𠂔+𠂔+𠂔+𠂔=二)

Derived characters

Related characters

- 华 (*Simplified Chinese*)

References

- KangXi: [page 1039](https://www.kangxizidian.com/kangxi/1039.gif) (<https://www.kangxizidian.com/kangxi/1039.gif>), character 14
 - Dai Kanwa Jiten: character 31119
 - Dae Jaweon: page 1497, character 12
 - Hanyu Da Zidian (first edition): volume 5, page 3213, character 1
 - Unihan data for U+83EF (<http://www.unicode.org/cgi-bin/GetUnihanData.pl?codepoint=83EF>)

Chinese

Glyph origin

<u>trad.</u>	
<u>simp.</u>	

Historical forms of the character 華		
Western Zhou	<i>Shuowen Jiezi</i> (compiled in Han)	<i>Liushutong</i> (compiled in Ming)
Bronze inscriptions	Small seal script	Transcribed ancient scripts

Characters in the same phonetic series (華) (Zhengzhang, 2003)	
	Old Chinese
華	*q ^{hw} a
華	*q ^{hw} ra:, *g ^w ra:, *g ^w ra:s
譁	*q ^{hw} ra:
樺	*g ^w ra:, *g ^w ra:s
嘒	*g ^w ra:
驥	*g ^w ra:
鐸	*g ^w ra:
華	*g ^w ra:, *g ^w ra:s

Pictogram (象形); this was the original form of 花 (OC *h^wra:, “flower”). In the bronze inscription form, the top part of the glyph resembles flowers of a plant, and the bottom part (于) resembles its stalk and leaves. Also phono-semantic (形聲), with 于 (OC *G^wa) functioning as the phonetic part. In the seal script, 阝 (“grass; plant”) was added as a semantic component.

華 (華) and (華) were initially the same character, but they were erroneously split in *Shuowen* into two entries.

Pronunciation 1

▪ Mandarin

(Standard)

(Pinyin): huá (hua²)

(Zhuyin): ㄏㄨㄚ

(Chengdu, SP): hua²

(Dungan, Cyrillic): хяа (hua, I)

▪ Cantonese

(Guangzhou, Jyutping): waa⁴

(Taishan, Wiktionary): va³

- Gan ([Wiktionary](#)): fa⁴

- Hakka

(Sixian, PFS): fà

(Meixian, Guangdong): fa²

- Jin ([Wiktionary](#)): hua¹

- Min Bei ([KCR](#)): uă

- Min Dong ([BUC](#)): huà

- Min Nan

(Hokkien, POJ): hôa / hoa

(Teochew, Peng'im): hua⁵ / ê⁶

- Wu ([Wiktionary](#)): hho (T3)

- Xiang ([Wiktionary](#)): fa²
-

- Mandarin

- (*Standard Chinese*)[‡]

- Pinyin: huá

- Zhuyin: ㄏㄨㄚ

- Wade-Giles: hua²

- Gwoyeu Romatzyh: hwa

- Tongyong Pinyin: huá

- Sinological IPA (key): /xwä³⁵/

- (*Chengdu*)

- Sichuanese Pinyin: hua²

- Scuanxua Ladinxua Xin Wenz: xua

- Sinological IPA (key): /xua²¹/

- (*Dungan*)

- Cyrillic: xya (hua, I)

- Sinological IPA (key): /xua²⁴/

(Note: Dungan pronunciation is currently experimental and may be inaccurate.)

- Cantonese

- (Standard Cantonese, Guangzhou)⁺
 - Jyutping: waa⁴
 - Yale: wàh
 - Cantonese Pinyin: waa⁴
 - Guangdong Romanization: wa⁴
 - Sinological IPA (key): /wä²¹/
- (Taishanese, Taicheng)
 - Wiktionary: va³
 - Sinological IPA (key): /va²²/

- Gan

- (Nanchang)
 - Wiktionary: fa⁴
 - Sinological IPA (key): /fa³⁵/

- Hakka

- (Sixian, incl. Miaoli and Meinong)
 - Phák-fa-sṳ: fà
 - Hakka Romanization System: fa[~]
 - Hagfa Pinyim: fa²
 - Sinological IPA: /fa¹¹/
- (Meixian)
 - Guangdong: fa²
 - Sinological IPA: /fa¹¹/

- Jin

- (Taiyuan)⁺
 - Wiktionary: hua¹
 - Sinological IPA (old-style): /xua¹¹/

- Min Bei

- (Jian'ou)
 - Kienning Colloquial Romanized: uă
 - Sinological IPA (key): /ua²¹/

- Min Dong

- (Fuzhou)
 - Bàng-uâ-cê: huà
 - Sinological IPA (key): /hua⁵³/

▪ Min Nan

- (Hokkien: Xiamen, Quanzhou, Zhangzhou, General Taiwanese)
 - Péh-ōe-jī: hōa
 - Tâi-lô: huâ
 - Phosfit Daibuun: hoaa
 - IPA (Kaohsiung): /hua²³/
 - IPA (Xiamen, Quanzhou, Taipei): /hua²⁴/
 - IPA (Zhangzhou): /hua¹³/
- (Hokkien: General Taiwanese, Zhangzhou)
 - Péh-ōe-jī: hoa
 - Tâi-lô: hua
 - Phosfit Daibuun: hoaf
 - IPA (Taipei, Kaohsiung, Zhangzhou): /hua⁴⁴/
- (Teochew)
 - Peng'im: hua⁵ / ê⁶
 - Péh-ōe-jī-like: huâ / ě
 - Sinological IPA (key): /hua⁵⁵/, /e³⁵/

Note: ê6 - only used in 華美, a village in Chao'an, Guangdong.

▪ Wu

- (Shanghainese)
 - Wiktionary: hho (T3)
 - Sinological IPA (key): /ho²³/
- Xiang
 - (Changsha)
 - Wiktionary: fa²
 - Sinological IPA (key): /ɸa¹³/

▪

- Middle Chinese: /hχa/

Rime

Character	華
Reading #	1/3
Initial (聲)	匣 (33)
Final (韻)	麻 (99)
Tone (調)	Level (\emptyset)
Openness (開合)	Closed
Division (等)	II
Fanqie	戶花切

Reconstructions

<u>Zhengzhang</u> <u>Shangfang</u>	/h <u>χ</u> a/
<u>Pan</u> <u>Wuyun</u>	/h <u>w</u> a/
<u>Shao</u> <u>Rongfen</u>	/χua/
<u>Edwin</u> <u>Pulleyblank</u>	/hwaɪ/
<u>Li</u> <u>Rong</u>	/χua/
<u>Wang</u> <u>Li</u>	/χwa/
<u>Bernard</u> <u>Karlgren</u>	/χwa/
Expected Mandarin Reflex	huá

■

Old Chinese

(Baxter-Sagart): /*N-q^{w̃h̃}ra/

(Zhengzhang): /*g^wra:/

Baxter–Sagart system 1.1 (2014 (<http://ocbaxtersagart.lsait.lsa.umich.edu/>))

Character	華
Reading #	2/3
Modern Beijing (Pinyin)	huá
Middle Chinese	< hwæ >
Old Chinese	/*N-q ^{wh} ra/
English	flower (v.); flowery (adj.)

Notes for Old Chinese notations in the Baxter–Sagart system:

- * Parentheses "()" indicate uncertain presence;
 - * Square brackets "[]" indicate uncertain identity, e.g. *[t] as coda may in fact be *-t or *-p;
 - * Angle brackets "<>" indicate infix;
 - * Hyphen "-" indicates morpheme boundary;
- * Period "." indicates syllable boundary.

Zhengzhang system (2003)

Character	華
Reading #	2/3
No.	5312
Phonetic component	華
Rime group	魚
Rime subdivision	0
Corresponding MC rime	華
Old Chinese	/*g ^w ra:/
Notes	說文於聲

Definitions

華

1. brilliance; magnificence
2. (good) times; years; period
3. young; youthful
4. literary grace; talent for literature
5. prestige; status; fame

6. colourful; brilliant (*especially of carvings and decorations*)
7. magnificent; gorgeous; resplendent
8. delicious; tasty
9. essence; quintessence
10. (honorific) your; your honourable
11. (exalted) Short for 華夏／华夏 (Huáxià): land of illustrious clothing and grand ritual—China; Chinese culture
12. Short for 漢語／汉语 (hànyǔ, “Chinese language”).
13. luxuriant; flourishing; prosperous
14. noble; influential; eminent
15. yellow (colour)
16. pink; rosy
17. grey (of hair)
18. flashy; extravagant; showy; ostentatious; florid
19. (historical) cover of a carriage
20. fruit (of a cucurbit plant)
21. (geology) sinter
22. (chemistry) chemical produced via sublimation
23. (astronomy) corona; ring of light
24. Alternative form of 謹／咤 (“noisy”).

Synonyms

- (China):

Synonyms of 華

edit

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 中 (Zhōng) (abbreviation) ▪ 中原 (Zhōngyuán) ▪ 中國／中国 (Zhōngguó) ▪ 中華／中华 (Zhōnghuá) ▪ 九州 (Jiǔzhōu) ▪ 域中 ▪ 天下 (tiānxià) (lofty) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 天朝 (Tiāncháo) (historical or Internet slang) ▪ 支那 (Zhīnà) (obsolete, now usually derogatory or offensive) ▪ 桃花石 (Táohuāshí) (obsolete) ▪ 神州 (Shénzhōu) (literary) ▪ 脂那 (Zhīnà) (obsolete) ▪ 至那 (Zhìnà) (obsolete) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 華／华 (Huá) (abbreviation) ▪ 華夏／华夏 (Huáxià) ▪ 諸夏／诸夏 (Zhūxià) ▪ 赤縣／赤县 (Chìxiàn) (literary) ▪ 赤縣神州／赤县神州 (Chìxiàn Shézhōu) (literary) ▪ 震旦 (Zhèndàn) (archaic) |
|--|--|--|

Compounds

Derived terms from 華

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 三華聚頂／三华聚顶 ▪ 中華／中华 (Zhōnghuá) ▪ 中華人民共和國／中华人民共和国 (Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 渥太華／渥太华 (Wòtàihuá) ▪ 溫哥華／温哥华 (Wēngēhuá) ▪ 物華／物华 (wùhuá) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 華簪／华簪 ▪ 華絲葛／华丝葛 ▪ 華美／华美 (huáměi) ▪ 華翰／华翰 |
|--|---|---|

- 中華商場／中华商场
- 中華大學／中华大学
- 中華山／中华山
(Zhōnghuáshān)
- 中華新韻／中华新韵
- 中華民國／中华民国
(Zhōnghuá Mínguó)
- 中華民族／中华民族
(Zhōnghuá mínzú)
- 中華路／中华路
(Zhōnghuálù)
- 九華山／九华山 (Jiǔhuá Shān)
- 九華帳／九华帐
(jiǔhuázhàng)
- 二八年華／二八年华
- 五胡亂華／五胡乱华
(Wǔhúluànhuá)
- 五華／五华 (Wǔhuá)
- 京華／京华 (jīnghuá)
- 光華／光华 (guānghuá)
- 光華射目／光华射目
- 內華達／内华达
(Nèihuádá)
- 公西華／公西华
- 凝華／凝华 (nínghuá)
- 務實去華／务实去华
- 南華大學／南华大学
- 南華經／南华经
(Nánhuájīng)
- 含英咀華／含英咀华
(hán yīng jǔ huá)
- 咀英嚼華／咀英嚼华
- 嘉年華會／嘉年华会
- 國華／国华
- 地望高華／地望高华
- 夢華／梦华
- 天地精華／天地精华
- 奢華／奢华 (shēhuá)
- 容華／容华
- 物華天寶／物华天宝
- 玉華／玉华
- 瑶華浦／瑶华浦
- 瑶華音／瑶华音
- 白華／白华
- 白華之怨／白华之怨
- 碧華／碧华 (bìhuá)
- 稧華／稼华
- 章華／章华
- 精華／精华 (jīnghuá)
- 紛華／纷华
- 繁華／繁华 (fánhuá)
- 繁華世界／繁华世界
- 翠華／翠华 (cuìhuá)
- 耶和華／耶和华
(Yéhéhuá)
- 興華／兴华 (Xīnghuá)
- 芬華／芬华
- 芳華／芳华 (fānghuá)
- 苞之華／苞之华
- 苞華玉／苞华玉
- 英華／英华
- 豆蔻年華／豆蔻年华
- 菁華／菁华
- 華中／华中 (Huázhōng)
- 華人／华人 (Huárén)
- 華倫泰節／华伦泰节
- 華僑／华侨 (huáqiáo)
- 華僑條款／华侨条款
- 華光／华光
- 華北／华北 (Huáběi)
- 華北平原／华北平原
(Huáběi Píngyuán)
- 華南／华南 (Huánán)
- 華嚴五祖／华严五祖
- 華嚴宗／华严宗
- 華嚴經／华严经
- 華而不實／华而不实
(huá'érbùshí)
- 華胄／华胄 (huázhòu)
- 華胥／华胥 (Huáxū)
- 華胥世／华胥世
- 華胥之夢／华胥之梦
- 華胥調／华胥调
- 華腴／华腴
- 華膾／华膾
- 華興會／华兴会
- 華萊士／华莱士
(Huáláishi)
- 華蓋／华盖 (huágài)
- 華表／华表 (huáibiǎo)
- 華表鶴歸／华表鹤归
- 華裔／华裔 (huáyì)
- 華西／华西 (Huáxi)
- 華視／华视
- 華誕／华诞 (huádàn)
- 華語／华语 (huáyǔ)
- 華豔／华艳
- 華貴／华贵 (huáguì)
- 華辭／华辞 (huácí)
- 華農東／华农东
(Huánóngdōng)
- 華農西／华农西
(Huánóngxī)
- 華里／华里 (huálǐ)
- 華鎣／华蓥 (Huáyíng)
- 華陽國志／华阳国志
- 華靡／华靡
- 華頂峰／华顶峰
- 華髮／华发 (huáfà)
- 華鬟／华鬟
- 華鬢／华鬓
- 華麗／华丽 (huálì)
- 萬華／万华 (Wànhuá)
- 虛華／虚华 (xūhuá)

- 富貴榮華／富贵荣华
- 年華／年华 (*niánhuá*)
- 惆幅無華／惆幅无华
- 悔讀南華／悔读南华
- 愛德華島／爱德华岛
- 愛德華湖／爱德华湖
- 愛荷華州／爱荷华州
- 才華／才华 (*cái huá*)
- 捷華／捷华
- 捐華務實／捐华务实
- 捐華捐實／摭华捐实
- 新華／新华 (*Xīn huá*)
- 新華社／新华社
(*Xīn huá shè*)
- 日精月華／日精月华
- 日華／日华
- 昇華／升华
- 昭華／昭华
- 月華／月华 (*yuè huá*)
- 朱華／朱华
- 朱輪華轂／朱轮华轂
- 東華大學／东华大学
- 東華門／东华门
- 榮華／荣华 (*róng huá*)
- 榮華富貴／荣华富贵
(*róng huá fù guì*)
- 樸實無華／朴实无华
(*pǔ shí wú huá*)
- 樸素無華／朴素无华
- 樸質無華／朴质无华
- 步月華／步月华
- 歲華／岁华
- 水木清華／水木清华
- 洗淨鉛華／洗净铅华
- 浮華／浮华 (*fú huá*)
- 浮華世界／浮华世界
- 清華／清华 (*Qīng huá*)
- 清華園／清华园
- 華埠／华埠 (*huá bù*)
- 華夏／华夏 (*Huá xià*)
- 華宗／华宗
- 華容／华容 (*Huá róng*)
- 華屋／华屋
- 華屋丘墟／华屋丘墟
- 華屋山丘／华屋山丘
- 華工／华工 (*huá gōng*)
- 華年／华年 (*huá nián*)
- 華府／华府 (*Huá fǔ*)
- 華彩／华彩 (*huá cǎi*)
- 華志／华志
- 華文／华文 (*huá wén*)
- 華族／华族 (*huá zú*)
- 華東／华东 (*Huá dōng*)
- 華格納／华格纳
(*Huá gé nà*)
- 華梵大學／华梵大学
- 華氏／华氏 (*Huá shí*)
- 華氏溫度計／华氏温度计
- 華氏溫標／华氏温标
- 華沙／华沙 (*Huá shā*)
- 華沙公約／华沙公约
- 華清宮／华清宫
- 華燈／华灯 (*huá dēng*)
- 華燈初上／华灯初上
- 華爾滋／华尔滋
- 華爾茲／华尔兹 (*huá'ěr zǐ*)
- 華爾街／华尔街 (*Huá'ěr jiē*)
- 華甸／华甸
- 華界／华界
- 華盛頓／华盛顿
(*Huá shèng dùn*)
- 裳裳者華／裳裳者华
- 詞華／词华
- 詞華典贍／词华典贍
- 豆蔻年華／豆蔻年华
- 豐華／丰华
- 豪華／豪华 (*háo huá*)
- 豪華車／豪华车
- 踵事增華／踵事增华
- 辱承華翰／辱承华翰
- 逸景華庭／逸景华庭
(*Yì jǐng huá tíng*)
- 遙遙華胄／遥遥华胄
- 郭華情罪／郭华情罪
- 重華／重华
- 重華宮／重华宫
- 金色年華／金色年华
- 金華／金华 (*Jīn huá*)
- 金華殿語／金华殿语
- 鉛華／铅华
- 錦瑟華年／锦瑟华年
- 雍容華貴／雍容华贵
- 雲華／云华
- 露華／露华 (*lù huá*)
- 韶華／韶华
- 韶華如駛／韶华如驶
- 風華／风华 (*fēng huá*)
- 風華正茂／风华正茂
(*fēng huá zhèng mào*)
- 風華絕代／风华绝代
- 黛綠年華／黛绿年华
- 黜華／黜华
- 龍華山／龙华山
(*Lóng huá shān*)
- 龍華會／龙华会

Descendants

Sino-Xenic (華):

か

- → Japanese: 華 (ka)
- → Korean: 華 (華, hwa)
- → Vietnamese: hoa (華)

Pronunciation 2

■ Mandarin

(Pinyin): huā (hua¹)

(Zhuyin): ㄏㄨㄚ

■ Cantonese

(Guangzhou, Jyutping): faa¹

(Taishan, Wiktionary): va¹

■ Min Dong (BUC): huă

■ Wu (Wiktionary): ho (T1)

■ Mandarin

■ (Standard Chinese)[‡]

■ Pinyin: huā

■ Zhuyin: ㄏㄨㄚ

■ Wade-Giles: hua¹

■ Gwoyeu Romatzyh: hua

■ Tongyong Pinyin: hua

■ Sinological IPA (key): /xwā⁵⁵/

- Cantonese

- (Standard Cantonese, Guangzhou)[‡]

- Jyutping: faa¹
 - Yale: fā
 - Cantonese Pinyin: faa¹
 - Guangdong Romanization: fa¹
 - Sinological IPA (key): /fā:⁵⁵/

- (Taishanese, Taicheng)

- Wiktionary: va¹
 - Sinological IPA (key): /va³³/

- Min Dong

- (Fuzhou)
 - Bàng-uâ-cé: huă
 - Sinological IPA (key): /hua⁵⁵/

- Wu

- (Shanghainese)
 - Wiktionary: ho (T1)
 - Sinological IPA (key): /ho⁵³/

-

- Middle Chinese: /h\xua/

Rime

Character	華
Reading #	2/3
Initial (聲)	曉 (32)
Final (韻)	麻 (99)
Tone (調)	Level (\emptyset)
Openness (開合)	Closed
Division (等)	II
Fanqie	呼瓜切

Reconstructions

<u>Zhengzhang</u> <u>Shangfang</u>	/h ^x ua/
<u>Pan</u> <u>Wuyun</u>	/h ^w ua/
<u>Shao</u> <u>Rongfen</u>	/xua/
<u>Edwin</u> <u>Pulleyblank</u>	/hwai/
<u>Li</u> <u>Rong</u>	/xua/
<u>Wang</u> <u>Li</u>	/xwa/
<u>Bernard</u> <u>Karlgren</u>	/xwa/
Expected Mandarin Reflex	huā

■

Old Chinese

(Baxter-Sagart): /*q^{wh̚}ra/

(Zhengzhang): /*q^{hw}ra:/

Baxter–Sagart system 1.1 (2014 (<http://ocbaxtersagart.lsait.lsa.umich.edu/>))

Character	華
Reading #	1/3
Modern Beijing (Pinyin)	huā
Middle Chinese	< xwæ >
Old Chinese	/*q ^{wh} ra/
English	flower (n.)

Notes for Old Chinese notations in the Baxter–Sagart system:

- * Parentheses "()" indicate uncertain presence;
 - * Square brackets "[]" indicate uncertain identity, e.g. *[t] as coda may in fact be *-t or *-p;
 - * Angle brackets "<>" indicate infix;
 - * Hyphen "-" indicates morpheme boundary;
- * Period "." indicates syllable boundary.

Zhengzhang system (2003)

Character	華
Reading #	1/3
No.	5308
Phonetic component	華
Rime group	魚
Rime subdivision	0
Corresponding MC rime	華
Old Chinese	/*q ^{hw} ra:/

Definitions

華

1. Alternative form of 花 (*huā*, “flower; blossom”).

- 皇皇者華，于彼原隰。 [Classical Chinese, trad.]
皇皇者华，于彼原隰。 [Classical Chinese, simp.]

From: The *Classic of Poetry*, circa 11th – 7th centuries BCE, translated based on James Legge's version

Huánghuáng zhě huá, yú bǐyuán xí. [Pinyin]

Brilliant are the flowers,
On those level heights and the low grounds.

2. to flower; to blossom

- 昔我往矣，黍稷方華。 [Classical Chinese, trad.]
昔我往矣，黍稷方华。 [Classical Chinese, simp.]

From: The *Classic of Poetry*, circa 11th – 7th centuries BCE, translated based on James Legge's version

Xī wǒ wǎng yǐ, shǔjì fāng huá. [Pinyin]

When we were marching at first,
The millets were in flower.

- 桐始華，田鼠化為鶩，虹始見，萍始生。 [Classical Chinese, trad.]
桐始华，田鼠化为鶩，虹始见，萍始生。 [Classical Chinese, simp.]

From: The *Book of Rites*, circa 4th – 2nd century BCE

Tóng shǐ huá, tiánshǔ huàwéi rú, hóng shǐxiàn, píng shǐshēng. [Pinyin]

The Elaeococca begins to flower. Moles are transformed into quails. Rainbows begin to appear. Duckweed begins to grow.

3. (*traditional Chinese medicine*) flower pulse; weak pulse

4. to be dim-sighted; to be dazzled

5. to dissect; to cut up

Compounds

Derived terms from 華

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| ▪ 九華／九华 | ▪ 法華器／法华器 | ▪ 舜華／舜华 (<i>shùn huá</i>) |
| ▪ 優曇華／优昙华 | ▪ 法華宗／法华宗 | ▪ 華池／华池 |
| ▪ 寒木春華／寒木春华 | ▪ 法華文句／法华文句 | ▪ 華萼／华萼 |
| ▪ 春華／春华 | ▪ 法華玄義／法华玄义 | ▪ 華鄂／华鄂 |
| ▪ 春華秋實／春华秋实 | ▪ 法華經／法华经 | ▪ 蓮華衣／莲华衣 |
| ▪ 枯楊生華／枯杨生华 | ▪ 狂華／狂华 | ▪ 禮華／禮华 |
| ▪ 枯樹生華／枯树生华 | ▪ 瑶華／瑶华 | ▪ 貢華／贡华 |
| ▪ 棟華／棣华 | ▪ 皇皇者華／皇皇者华 | ▪ 衛華佩實／卫华佩实 |
| ▪ 法華三昧／法华三昧 | ▪ 繁華損枝／繁华损枝 | |

Pronunciation 3

- Mandarin

(*Pinyin*): huà (hua⁴)
(*Zhuyin*): ㄏㄨㄚˋ

- Cantonese

(*Guangzhou, Jyutping*): waa⁶
(*Taishan, Wiktionary*): va⁵

- Min Dong (BUC): huá

- Mandarin

- (*Standard Chinese*)[‡]
 - *Pinyin*: huà
 - *Zhuyin*: ㄏㄨㄚˋ
 - *Wade-Giles*: hua⁴
 - *Gwoyeu Romatzyh*: huah
 - *Tongyong Pinyin*: huà
 - Sinological IPA (*key*): /xwä⁵¹/

- Cantonese

- (*Standard Cantonese, Guangzhou*)[‡]
 - *Jyutping*: waa⁶
 - *Yale*: wah
 - *Cantonese Pinyin*: waa⁶
 - *Guangdong Romanization*: wa⁶
 - Sinological IPA (*key*): /wä:²²/
- (*Taishanese, Taicheng*)
 - *Wiktionary*: va⁵
 - Sinological IPA (*key*): /va³²/

- Min Dong

- (*Fuzhou*)
 - *Bàng-uâ-cê*: huá
 - Sinological IPA (*key*): /hua²¹³/

-

- Middle Chinese: /h\xua^H/

Rime

Character	華
Reading #	3/3
Initial (聲)	匣 (33)
Final (韻)	麻 (99)
Tone (調)	Departing (H)
Openness (開合)	Closed
Division (等)	II
Fanqie	胡化切

Reconstructions

<u>Zhengzhang</u> <u>Shangfang</u>	/h ^x ua ^H /
<u>Pan</u> <u>Wuyun</u>	/h ^{wu} a ^H /
<u>Shao</u> <u>Rongfen</u>	/χua ^H /
<u>Edwin</u> <u>Pulleyblank</u>	/hwa ^t ^H /
<u>Li</u> <u>Rong</u>	/χua ^H /
<u>Wang</u> <u>Li</u>	/χwa ^H /
<u>Bernard</u> <u>Karlgren</u>	/χwa ^H /
Expected Mandarin Reflex	huà

■

Old Chinese

(Baxter-Sagart): /*[G]^wra-s/

(Zhengzhang): /*g^wra:s/

Baxter–Sagart system 1.1 (2014 (<http://ocbaxtersagart.lsait.lsa.umich.edu/>))

Character	華
Reading #	3/3
Modern Beijing (Pinyin)	huà
Middle Chinese	< <i>hwæ</i> ^H >
Old Chinese	/*[G] ^w ra-s/
English	[name of a mountain]

Notes for Old Chinese notations in the Baxter–Sagart system:

- * Parentheses "()" indicate uncertain presence;
 - * Square brackets "[]" indicate uncertain identity, e.g. *[t] as coda may in fact be *-t or *-p;
 - * Angle brackets "<>" indicate infix;
 - * Hyphen "-" indicates morpheme boundary;
- * Period "." indicates syllable boundary.

Zhengzhang system (2003)

Character	華
Reading #	3/3
No.	5316
Phonetic component	華
Rime group	魚
Rime subdivision	0
Corresponding MC rime	𢚔
Old Chinese	/*g ^w ra:s/
Notes	華山 同華

Definitions

華

1. (~山) Mount Hua (a mountain in Shaanxi)
2. Original form of 樺／桦 (*huà*, “birch”).
3. A *surname*.

華羅庚 / 华罗庚 — Huà Luógēng — Hua Luogeng

Compounds

Derived terms from 華

- 太華山／太华山
- 華亭鶴唳／华亭鹤唳
- 華佗再世／华佗再世
- 華家河／华家河 (*Huàjiāhé*)
- 華封三祝／华封三祝
- 華山／华山 (*Huà Shān*)
- 華山碑／华山碑
- 華岳／华岳
- 華嶽／华岳
- 華祝三多／华祝三多

Japanese

Kanji

華

(common “*Jōyō*” kanji)

1. flower
2. flashiness
3. brilliance, shine
4. beauty, splendor
5. fine, white powder
6. China, Chinese
7. sixty-one-year-old; *kanreki*

Readings

- **Go-on:** け (ke, *Jōyō*) ← け (ke, historical) ← くゑ (kwe, ancient); げ (ge) ← げ (ge, historical) ← ぐゑ (gwe, ancient)
- **Kan-on:** か (ka, *Jōyō*) ← くわ (kwa, historical)
- **Kun:** はな (hana, 華, *Jōyō*); はなやか (hanayaka, 華やか)
- **Nanori:** あき (aki); てる (teru); は (ha); はる (haru)

Compounds

Compounds

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| か い
■ 華夷 (Kai)
か か | か ご
■ 華語 (Kago)
かこう |
| ■ 華夏 (Kaka)
かかん | ■ 華甲 (kakō)
かじ |
| ■ 華翰 (kakan)
かきょう | ■ 華字 (kaji)
かしゃ |
| ■ 華僑 (Kakyō) | ■ 華奢 (kasha) |

かじん	にっか
■ 華人 (<i>Kajin</i>)	■ 日華 (<i>nikka</i>)
かぞく	ねんげ
■ 華族 (<i>kazoku</i>)	■ 拙華 (<i>nenge</i>)
かどう	ほんか
■ 華道 (<i>kadō</i>)	■ 繁華 (<i>hanka</i>)
かしょく	ふか
■ 華燭 (<i>kashoku</i>)	■ 浮華 (<i>fuka</i>)
かび	ふんか
■ 華美 (<i>kabi</i>)	■ 紛華 (<i>funka</i>)
かふ	うどんげ
■ 華府 (<i>Kafu</i>)	■ 優曇華 (<i>udonge</i>)
かぼく	こうげ こうけ
■ 華墨 (<i>kaboku</i>)	■ 香華 (<i>kōge</i>), 香華 (<i>kōke</i>)
かれい	さんげ
■ 華麗 (<i>karei</i>)	■ 散華 (<i>sange</i>)
えいが	ほけ ほつけ
■ 栄華 (<i>eiga</i>)	■ 法華 (<i>hoke</i>), 法華 (<i>hokke</i>)
えんか	れんげ
■ 鉛華 (<i>enka</i>)	■ 蓮華 (<i>renge</i>)
げつか	ばんか
■ 月華 (<i>gekka</i>)	■ 万華 (<i>banka</i>)
こうか	まんげきょう
■ 光華 (<i>kōka</i>)	■ 万華鏡 (<i>mangekyō</i>)
ごうか	まんだらけ まんだら げ
■ 豪華 (<i>gōka</i>)	■ 曼陀羅華 (<i>mandarake</i>), 曼陀羅華 (<i>mandarage</i>)
こっか	きゃしゃ
■ 国華 (<i>kokka</i>)	■ 華奢 (<i>kyasha</i>)
しが	ワシントン
■ 詞華 (<i>shika</i>)	■ 華盛頓 (<i>Washington</i>)
せいが	ゆか
■ 精華 (<i>seika</i>)	■ 由華 (<i>Yuka</i>)
ちゅうか	
■ 中華 (<i>Chūka</i>)	

Etymology 1

/kua/ → /kʷa/ → /ka/

From Middle Chinese 華 (*MC* ɦ̥ua).

Pronunciation

■ On'yomi: Kan'on

- (*Tokyo*) カ [ká[↑]] (*Atamadaka* – [1])^[1]
- IPA(key): [ka]

- Some dictionaries apparently classify this reading as either *goon* or *kan'yōon*.

Kanji in this term
華
か
Grade: S
kan'on

Noun

か
華・(ka) ← くわ (kwa)?

- 1. flashiness, showiness

Synonym: 虚飾 (kyoshoku)

Idioms

- か さ じつ つ
- 華を去り実に就く (*ka o sari jitsu ni tsuku*)

Proper noun

か
華・(Ka) ← くわ (kwa)?

- 1. a surname
- 2. a male or female given name

Etymology 2

/pana/ → /fana/ → /hana/

From Old Japanese.

Pronunciation

- Kun'yomi
 - (*Tokyo*) はな [hàná[↓]] (*Odaka* – [2])^[1]
 - IPA(key): [hənə]

Kanji in this term

華

はな

Grade: S

kun'yomi

For pronunciation and definitions of 華 – see the following entry.

はな

【花】¹

- [noun] a flower
[noun] Short for 生け花 (*ikebana*): flower arrangement
[noun] Short for 花札 (*hanafuda*): Japanese playing cards
[noun] the best days of one's life
[noun] the best thing
[noun] essence

(This term, 華, is an alternative spelling of the above term.)

Derived terms

Derived terms	
はなばな	はなばな
■ 華 華 (hanabana), 華々 (hanabana)	ぎかい はな くに はな
はな	議会の華 (gikai no hana)
■ 華めく (hanameku)	■ 国の華 (kuni no hana)
はな	なみ はな
■ 華やか (hanayaka)	■ 波の華 (nami no hana)
はな	みず はな
■ 華やぐ (hanayagu)	■ 水の華 (mizu no hana)
はなおか	ゆ はな
■ 華岡 (Hanaoka)	■ 湯の華 (yu no hana)

Idioms

- かじ けんか えど はな
- 火事と喧嘩は江戸の華 (kaji to kenka wa Edo no hana)

Proverbs

- こぼくはなひら
- 枯木華開く (koboku hana hiraku)

Proper noun

はな
華・(Hana)

1. a female given name
2. a surname

References

1. 2006, 大辞林 (*Daijirin*), Third Edition (in Japanese), Tōkyō: Sanseidō, → ISBN

Korean

Hanja

華・(hwa) (*hangeul* 화)

1. bright; colorful

Vietnamese

Han character

華: **Hán Việt** readings: hoa (^{hô} ^{hoa} 花 ^{thiết} 切)^{[1][2][3]}
華: **Nôm** readings: hoa^{[1][2][3][4]}

1. *Hán tự form of Hoa* (“Hoa people”).

Compounds

- 華夏 (hoa hạ)

References

1. Nguyễn (2014).
2. Nguyễn et al. (2009).
3. Trần (2004).
4. ^ Taberd & Pigneau de Behaine (1838).

Retrieved from "<https://en.wiktionary.org/w/index.php?title=華&oldid=61599345>"

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經

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經

U+7D93 (<https://util.unicode.org/UnicodeJsps/character.jsp?a=7D93>), 經
CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPH-7D93

← 經
[U+7D92]

CJK Unified Ideographs

→ 經
[U+7D94]

Translingual

Han character

經 (radical 120, 糸+7, 13 strokes, [cangjie input](#) 女火一女一 (VFMVM), [four-corner 21911](#), [composition](#) 繢 綫 經 (GHTV) or 繢 綫 經 (JK))

Traditional	經
Shinjitai	經
Simplified	经

Derived characters

- [𦨇](#)

Related characters

- 経 (Japanese *shinjitai*)
- 经 (Simplified Chinese)

References

- KangXi: page 925 (<https://www.kangxizidian.com/kangxi/0925.gif>), character 24
- Dai Kanwa Jiten: character 27508
- Dae Jaweon: page 1360, character 32
- Hanyu Da Zidian (first edition): volume 5, page 3402, character 11
- Unihan data for U+7D93 (<http://www.unicode.org/cgi-bin/GetUnihanData.pl?codepoint=7D93>)

Chinese

Glyph origin

Characters in the same phonetic series (𠂔) (Zhengzhang, 2003)	
	Old Chinese
勁	*genj, *genj
頸	*kenj?, *genj
勁	*kwuns, *kenjs
鑿	*kʰenj, *kʰe:njs
輕	*kʰenj, *kʰenjs
涇	*genj?, *ke:nj
經	*ke:nj, *ke:njs
鷄	*ke:nj
𠂔	*ke:nj
剗	*ke:nj?
𤧑	*ke:nj?
徑	*ke:njs
逕	*ke:njs
極	*ke:njs
𧈧	*qʰe:nj
𠂔	*ge:nj
鉉	*ge:nj, *ge:nj?
脰	*ge:nj?, *ge:njs
𦥑	*ge:njs

trad.	經
simp.	经
alternative forms	𠂔

Phono-semantic compound (形聲, OC *ke:ŋ, *ke:ŋs): semantic 糸 (“silk; thread”) + phonetic 𠵼 (OC *ke:ŋ).

Pronunciation 1

▪ Mandarin

(Standard)

(Pinyin): jīng (jīng¹)

(Zhuyin): ㄐㄧㄥ – L

▶ 0:00 / 0:00 ⏪ 🔍 ⋮

(Dungan, Cyrillic): жин (žin, I)

- Cantonese (Jyutping): ging¹
- Gan (Wiktionary): jiang¹ / jin¹
- Hakka

(Sixian, PFS): kīn

(Meixian, Guangdong): gin¹

- Jin (Wiktionary): jing¹
- Min Bei (KCR): géng
- Min Dong (BUC): gěng
- Min Nan

(Hokkien, POJ): kiⁿ / keⁿ / keng

(Teochew, Peng'im): gēng¹ / gian¹ / gēn¹

- Wu (Wiktionary): jin (T1)
- Xiang (Wiktionary): jīn¹

▪ Mandarin

- (Standard Chinese)[‡]
 - Pinyin: jīng
 - Zhuyin: ㄐㄧㄥ
 - Wade-Giles: ching¹
 - Gwoyeu Romatzyh: jīng
 - Tongyong Pinyin: jīng
 - Sinological IPA (key): /tɕin⁵⁵/
- (Dungan)
 - Cyrillic: жин (žin, I)
 - Sinological IPA (key): /tɕin²⁴/

(Note: Dungan pronunciation is currently experimental and may be inaccurate.)

▪ Cantonese

- (Standard Cantonese, Guangzhou)[‡]
 - Jyutping: ging¹
 - Yale: gīng
 - Cantonese Pinyin: ging¹
 - Guangdong Romanization: ging¹
 - Sinological IPA (key): /kɪŋ⁵⁵/

▪ Gan

- (Nanchang)
 - Wiktionary: jiang¹ / jin¹
 - Sinological IPA (key): /tɕian⁴²/, /tɕin⁴²/

▪ Hakka

- (Sixian, incl. Miaoli and Meinong)
 - Phák-fa-sṳ: kîn
 - Hakka Romanization System: gin'
 - Hagfa Pinyim: gin¹
 - Sinological IPA: /kin²⁴/
- (Meixian)
 - Guangdong: gin¹
 - Sinological IPA: /cin⁴⁴/

- Jin

- (Taiyuan)⁺
 - Wiktionary: jǐng¹
 - Sinological IPA (old-style): /tɕǐŋ¹¹/

- Min Bei

- (Jian'ou)
 - Kienning Colloquial Romanized: géng
 - Sinological IPA (key): /keɪŋ⁵⁴/

- Min Dong

- (Fuzhou)
 - Bàng-uâ-cé: gǐng
 - Sinological IPA (key): /kɪŋ⁵⁵/

- Min Nan

- (Hokkien: Quanzhou, Taipei, Xiamen)
 - Péh-oe-jī: kiⁿ
 - Tâi-lô: kinn
 - Phosit Daibuun: kvy
 - IPA (Quanzhou): /k̚i³³/
 - IPA (Taipei, Xiamen): /k̚i⁴⁴/
- (Hokkien: Kaohsiung, Zhangzhou)
 - Péh-oe-jī: keⁿ
 - Tâi-lô: kenn
 - Phosit Daibuun: kvef
 - IPA (Zhangzhou): /k̚e⁴⁴/
 - IPA (Kaohsiung): /k̚e⁴⁴/
- (Hokkien: Xiamen, Quanzhou, Zhangzhou, General Taiwanese)
 - Péh-oe-jī: keng
 - Tâi-lô: king
 - Phosit Daibuun: kefng
 - IPA (Xiamen, Zhangzhou, Taipei, Kaohsiung): /kiŋ⁴⁴/
 - IPA (Quanzhou): /kiŋ³³/

Note:

- keⁿ/kiⁿ - vernacular;
- keng - literary.

- (*Teochew*)

- Peng'im: gêng¹ / gian¹ / gên¹
- Péh-oe-jî-like: keng / kiaⁿ / keⁿ
- Sinological IPA (key): /keŋ³³/, /kĩã³³/, /kẽ³³/

Note:

- gian¹ - “classical”;
- gên¹ - “to weave”, used in 五經富 (a town in Jieyang).

- Wu

- (*Shanghainese*)

- Wiktionary: jin (T1)
 - Sinological IPA (key): /tɕin⁵³/

- Xiang

- (*Changsha*)

- Wiktionary: jin¹
 - Sinological IPA (key): /tɕin³³/

- **Dialectal data**

Variety	Location	經	edit
Mandarin	<u>Beijing</u>	/tɕin˥˥/	
	<u>Harbin</u>	/tɕin˥˧/ /tɕin˥˧/ 正～	
	<u>Tianjin</u>	/tɕin˥˧/	
	<u>Jinan</u>	/tɕin˥˧/	
	<u>Qingdao</u>	/tɕin˥˧/	
	<u>Zhengzhou</u>	/tɕin˥˧/	
	<u>Xi'an</u>	/tɕin˥˧/	
	<u>Xining</u>	/tɕiə˧˧/	
	<u>Yinchuan</u>	/tɕin˥˧/	
	<u>Lanzhou</u>	/tɕiŋ˧˧/	
	<u>Ürümqi</u>	/tɕin˥˧/	
	<u>Wuhan</u>	/tɕin˥˥/	
	<u>Chengdu</u>	/tɕin˥˥/	
	<u>Guiyang</u>	/tɕin˥˥/	
	<u>Kunming</u>	/tɕiŋ˧˧/	
	<u>Nanjing</u>	/tɕin˧˧/	
	<u>Hefei</u>	/tɕin˥˧/	
Jin	<u>Taiyuan</u>	/tɕiəŋ˥˥/	
	<u>Pingyao</u>	/tɕin˥˧/ ~理 /tɕin˧˧/ ~線	
	<u>Hohhot</u>	/tɕiŋ˧˧/	
Wu	<u>Shanghai</u>	/tɕin˥˧/	
	<u>Suzhou</u>	/tɕin˥˥/	
	<u>Hangzhou</u>	/tɕin˧˧/	
	<u>Wenzhou</u>	/tɕan˥˧/	
Hui	<u>Shexian</u>	/tɕiʌ˧˧/	
	<u>Tunxi</u>	/tɕiɛ˥˥/	
Xiang	<u>Changsha</u>	/tɕin˧˧/	
	<u>Xiangtan</u>	/tɕin˧˧/	
Gan	<u>Nanchang</u>	/tɕian˥˧/ ~濟 /tɕin˥˧/ 念～	
Hakka	<u>Meixian</u>	/kɪn˥˧/	

	<u>Taoyuan</u>	/kin ²⁴ /
Cantonese	<u>Guangzhou</u>	/ken ⁵³ /
	<u>Nanning</u>	/ken ⁵⁵ /
	<u>Hong Kong</u>	/kiŋ ⁵⁵ /
Min	<u>Xiamen (Min Nan)</u>	/kiŋ ⁵⁵ / /kĩ ⁵⁵ /
	<u>Fuzhou (Min Dong)</u>	/kiŋ ⁴⁴ /
	<u>Jian'ou (Min Bei)</u>	/keiŋ ⁵⁴ /
	<u>Shantou (Min Nan)</u>	/ken ³³ / /kiã ³³ /
	<u>Haikou (Min Nan)</u>	/ken ²³ /

■ Middle Chinese: /ken/, /ken^H/

Rime

Character	經	經
Reading #	1/2	2/2
Initial (聲)	見 (28)	見 (28)
Final (韻)	青 (125)	青 (125)
Tone (調)	Level (\emptyset)	Departing (H)
Openness (開合)	Open	Open
Division (等)	IV	IV
Fanqie	古靈切	古定切

Reconstructions

<u>Zhengzhang</u> <u>Shangfang</u>	/ken/	/ken ^H /
<u>Pan</u> <u>Wuyun</u>	/ken/	/ken ^H /
<u>Shao</u> <u>Rongfen</u>	/kεŋ/	/kεŋ ^H /
<u>Edwin</u> <u>Pulleyblank</u>	/kεjŋ/	/kεjŋ ^H /
<u>Li</u> <u>Rong</u>	/ken/	/ken ^H /
<u>Wang</u> <u>Li</u>	/kien/	/kien ^H /
<u>Bernard</u> <u>Karlgren</u>	/kien/	/kien ^H /
Expected Mandarin Reflex	jīng	jìng

■ Old Chinese

(Baxter–Sagart): /*k-l^sen/

(Zhengzhang): /*ke:ŋ/, /*ke:ŋs/

Baxter–Sagart system 1.1 (2014 (<http://ocbaxtersagart.lsait.lsa.umich.edu/>))

Character	經
Reading #	1/1
Modern Beijing (Pinyin)	jīng
Middle Chinese	< keng >
Old Chinese	/*k-l ^s en/
English	loom; regulate; norm

Notes for Old Chinese notations in the Baxter–Sagart system:

- * Parentheses "()" indicate uncertain presence;
 - * Square brackets "[]" indicate uncertain identity, e.g. *[t] as coda may in fact be *-t or *-p;
 - * Angle brackets "<>" indicate infix;
 - * Hyphen "-" indicates morpheme boundary;
- * Period "." indicates syllable boundary.

Zhengzhang system (2003)

Character	經	經
Reading #	1/2	2/2
No.	6799	6807
Phonetic component	𦨑	𦨑
Rime group	耕	耕
Rime subdivision	0	0
Corresponding MC rime	經	徑
Old Chinese	/*ke:ŋ/	/*ke:ŋs/

Definitions

經

1. [†] (*weaving*) warp, a thread running lengthwise in a woven fabric

Antonym: 緯

2. to go through; to experience

▪ 經我解釋他才明白過來。 [MSC, trad.]

经我解释他才明白过来。 [MSC, simp.]

Jīng wǒ jiěshì tā cái míngbái guòlái. [Pinyin]

Not until I had explained to him did he begin to realize it.

▪ 經手 / 经手 — *jīngshǒu* — handle; deal with

3. [†] to control; to manage; to engage in

▪ 經濟 / 经济 — *jīngjì* — economy

▪ 經營 / 经营 — *jīngyíng* — to run (a business, etc.)

▪ 經理 / 经理 — *jīnglǐ* — manager

4. something regarded as principal, doctrinal or classical

1. [†] norm; regulation

▪ 經常 / 经常 — *jīngcháng* — usually, often

▪ 月經 / 月经 — *yuèjīng* — menses

▪ 天經地義 / 天经地义 — *tiānjīngdìyì* — convention; matter of course

2. Chinese classics

▪ 引經據典 / 引经据典 — *yǐnjīngjùdiǎn* — copiously quote the **classics**

3. sacred texts of a certain religion, often used as a suffix for the titles of religious works

▪ 聖經 / 圣经 — *Shèngjīng* — Bible

▪ 古蘭經 / 古兰经 — *Gǔlánjīng* — Qur'an

▪ 道德經 / 道德经 — *Dàodéjīng* — Tao Te Ching

▪ 念經 / 念经 — *niàn jīng* — to recite **prayers**

5. (*traditional Chinese medicine*) blood vessel

6. menses; menstruation

7. *Short for 經度 / 经度* (*jīngdù*, “longitude”).

Antonym: 緯

▪ 經線 / 经线 — *jīngxiàn* — meridian line

▪ 東經114°42' / 东经114°42' — *dōngjīng 114 ° 42 '* — 114°42'E

8. (*Teochew*) to weave

9. A surname.

Pronunciation 2

- Mandarin

(*Pinyin*): jìng (jing⁴)

(*Zhuyin*): ㄐㄧㄥ

- Mandarin

- (*Standard Chinese*)[‡]

- *Pinyin*: jìng

- *Zhuyin*: ㄐㄧㄥ

- *Wade-Giles*: ching⁴

- *Gwoyeu Romatzyh*: jinq

- *Tongyong Pinyin*: jìng

- Sinological IPA (key): /tɕin⁵¹/

-

- Middle Chinese: /ken^H/

Rime

Character	經
Reading #	2/2
Initial (聲)	見 (28)
Final (韻)	青 (125)
Tone (調)	Departing (H)
Openness (開合)	Open
Division (等)	IV
Fanqie	古定切

Reconstructions

<u>Zhengzhang</u>	/keŋ ^H /
<u>Shangfang</u>	
<u>Pan</u>	/keŋ ^H /
<u>Wuyun</u>	
<u>Shao</u>	/kεŋ ^H /
<u>Rongfen</u>	
<u>Edwin</u>	/kεŋ ^H /
<u>Pulleyblank</u>	
<u>Li</u>	/keŋ ^H /
<u>Rong</u>	
<u>Wang</u>	/kien ^H /
<u>Li</u>	
<u>Bernard</u>	/kien ^H /
<u>Karlgren</u>	
Expected Mandarin Reflex	jìng

-
- Old Chinese

(Zhengzhang): /*ke:ŋs/

Zhengzhang system (2003)

Character	經
Reading #	2/2
No.	6807
Phonetic component	至
Rime group	耕
Rime subdivision	0
Corresponding MC rime	徑
Old Chinese	/*ke:ŋs/

Definitions

經

1. [†] to weave
2. [†] (weaving) to wrap; to arrange strands of thread so that they run lengthwise
3. [†] Alternative form of 徑 / 徑 (jìng, “diameter”).
4. [†] Alternative form of 徑 / 徑 (jìng, “path”).
5. [†] Alternative form of 徑 / 徑 (jìng, “straight; directly”).

Compounds

Derived terms from 經

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| ▪ 一本正經／一本正经
(yīběnzhèngjīng) | ▪ 澄淡經營／澄淡经营
▪ 濟世經邦／济世经邦
▪ 無量壽經／无量寿经
▪ 熊經鳥申／熊经鸟申
▪ 熊經鴟顧／熊经鴟顾
▪ 烹平石經／烹平石经
▪ 牧豕聽經／牧豕听经
▪ 生意經／生意经
▪ 產經新聞／产经新闻
▪ 痛經／痛经 (tòngjīng)
▪ 發神經／发神经
(fāshénjīng)
▪ 白蠟明經／白蜡明经 | ▪ 經笥／经笥
▪ 經筵／经筵
▪ 經筵講官／经筵讲官
▪ 經管／经管 (jīngguǎn)
▪ 經籍／经籍 (jīngjí)
▪ 經籍纂詁／经籍纂诂
▪ 經紀／经纪 (jīngjì)
▪ 經紀人／经纪人 (jīngjirén)
▪ 經紀人家／经纪人家
▪ 經紗／经纱 (jīngshā)
▪ 經紙／经纸
▪ 經絡／经络 (jīngluò, “energy channel(s), meridian”) |
| ▪ 一經／一经 (yījīng) | | |
| ▪ 一經之訓／一经之训 | | |
| ▪ 三叉神經／三叉神经
(sānchā shénjīng) | | |
| ▪ 三字經／三字经
(sānzhìjīng) | | |
| ▪ 三體石經／三体石经 | | |
| ▪ 不正經／不正经 | | |
| ▪ 不經／不经 | | |
| ▪ 不經之談／不经之谈 | | |
| ▪ 不經事／不经事 | | |
| ▪ 不經心／不经心 | | |

- 不經意／不經意 (*bùjīngyì*)
- 不經打／不經打
- 不經濟／不經濟
- 不經用／不經用
- 不見經傳／不见经传
- 中樞神經／中枢神经
(*zhōngshū shénjīng*)
- 中經／中经
- 丹經／丹经
- 九經／九经
- 九經字樣／九经字样
- 五經／五经 (*Wǔjīng*)
- 五經博士／五经博士
- 五經掃地／五经扫地
- 五經笥／五经笥
- 交感神經／交感神经
(*jiāogǎn shénjīng*)
- 交換經濟／交换经济
- 今文經／今文经
- 仙經／仙经
- 低碳經濟／低碳经济
(*dītàn jīngjì*)
- 佛經／佛经 (*fójīng*)
- 倒頭經／倒头经
- 假正經／假正经
(*jiǎzhèngjīng*)
- 停經／停经 (*tíngjīng*)
- 偽經／伪经 (*wěijīng*)
- 傳經／传经
- 公羊經／公羊经
- 六朝寫經／六朝写经
- 六祖壇經／六祖坛经
- 六經／六经 (*Liùjīng*)
- 六經皆史／六经皆史
- 共同經營／共同经营
- 十三經／十三经
(*Shísānjīng*)
- 十二經／十二经
- 白首窮經／白首穷经
- 百中經／百中经
- 百喻經／百喻经
- 皓首一經／皓首一经
- 皓首窮經／皓首穷经
- 真經／真经
- 知覺神經／知觉神经
- 知識經濟／知识经济
(*zhīshí jīngjī*)
- 石經／石经 (*shíjīng*)
- 研經鑄史／研经铸史
- 神經／神经 (*shénjīng*)
- 神經中樞／神经中枢
- 神經兮兮／神经兮兮
(*shénjīngxīxī*)
- 神經原／神经原
- 神經戰／神经战
(*shénjīngzhàn*)
- 神經末梢／神经末梢
(*shénjīng mòshāo*)
- 神經病／神经病
(*shénjīngbìng*)
- 神經痛／神经痛
(*shénjīngtòng*)
- 神經系統／神经系统
(*shénjīng xìtǒng*)
- 神經細胞／神经细胞
(*shénjīng xìbāo*)
- 神經組織／神经组织
- 神經纖維／神经纤维
(*shénjīng xiānwéi*)
- 神經衰弱／神经衰弱
(*shénjīng shuāiruò*)
- 神經質／神经质
(*shénjīngzhì*)
- 神經過敏／神经过敏
(*shénjīng guòmǐn*)
- 神經錯亂／神经错乱
- 禮經／礼经 (*Lǐjīng*)
- 竺經／竺经
- 累月經年／累月经年
- 經綸／经纶 (*jīnglún*)
- 經綸滿腹／经纶满腹
- 經綸濟世／经纶济世
- 經線／经线 (*jīngxiàn*)
- 經線儀／经线仪
- 經緯／经纬 (*jīngwěi*)
- 經緯儀／经纬仪 (*jīngwěiyí*)
- 經緯天下／经纬天下
- 經緯度／经纬度
- 經練／经练
- 經義／经义
- 經義考／经义考
- 經義述聞／经义述闻
- 經義雜記／经义杂记
- 經脈／经脉 (*jīngmài*)
- 經藏／经藏 (*jīngzàng*)
- 經藝／经艺
- 經血／经血 (*jīngxuè*)
- 經行吐衄／经行吐衄
- 經術／经术
- 經解／经解
- 經訓／经训
- 經讖／经讖
- 經費／经费 (*jīngfèi*)
- 經費支绌／经费支绌
- 經貿／经贸 (*jīngmào*)
- 經辦／经办 (*jīngbàn*)
- 經過／经过 (*jīngguò*)
- 經達權變／经达权变
- 經邦／经邦
- 經邦論道／经邦论道
- 經部／经部
- 經銷／经销 (*jīngxiāo*)
- 經銷商／经销商
(*jīngxiāoshāng*)
- 經銷處／经销处
- 經閉／经闭

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| ■ 南華經／南华经
(Nánhuájīng) | ■ 經世／经世 | ■ 經院哲學／经院哲学 |
| ■ 反經／反经 | ■ 經世之才／经世之才 | ■ 經驗／经验 (jīngyàn) |
| ■ 反經合義／反经合义 | ■ 經世文學／经世文学 | ■ 經驗主義／经验主义
(jīngyàanzhǔyì) |
| ■ 反經行權／反经行权 | ■ 經世濟民／经世济民
(jīngshíjímín) | ■ 經驗之談／经验之谈 |
| ■ 取經／取经 (qǔjīng) | ■ 經世致用／经世致用 | ■ 經驗論／经验论 (jīngyànlùn) |
| ■ 古文經／古文经 | ■ 經久／经久 (jīngjiǔ) | ■ 經魁／经魁 |
| ■ 可蘭經／可兰经
(Kělánjīng) | ■ 經久不息／经久不息
(jīngjīǔbùxī) | ■ 維摩經／维摩经 |
| ■ 周髀算經／周髀算经 | ■ 經事／经事 (jīngshì) | ■ 紹著經兒／绰著经儿 |
| ■ 哄經／哄经 | ■ 經傳／经传 | ■ 緯地經天／纬地经天 |
| ■ 唸經／念经 | ■ 經傳釋詞／经传释词 | ■ 緯武經文／纬武经文 |
| ■ 國民經濟／国民经济
(guómín jīngjī) | ■ 經元／经元 | ■ 總經理／总经理 (zǒngjīnglǐ) |
| ■ 圓經／圆经 | ■ 經典／经典 (jīngdiǎn) | ■ 羅經／罗经 |
| ■ 地下經濟／地下经济 | ■ 經典之作／经典之作 | ■ 群經／群经 (qúnjīng) |
| ■ 地經／地经 | ■ 經典稽疑／经典稽疑 | ■ 義經／義经 |
| ■ 坐骨神經／坐骨神经
(zuògǔ shénjīng) | ■ 經典釋文／经典释文 | ■ 聖三光榮經／圣三光荣经
(shèngsānguāngróngjīng) |
| ■ 執經／执经 | ■ 經制／经制 | ■ 聖母經／圣母经
(shèngmǔjīng) |
| ■ 執經問難／执经问难 | ■ 經卷／经卷 | ■ 聖經／圣经 (shèngjīng) |
| ■ 壁經／壁经 | ■ 經史子集／经史子集
(jīngshǐzǐjí) | ■ 聖經紙／圣经纸 |
| ■ 多角經營／多角经营 | ■ 經史笥／经史笥 | ■ 聖經賢傳／圣经贤传 |
| ■ 大乘經典／大乘经典 | ■ 經咒／经咒 | ■ 聽神經／听神经 |
| ■ 大日經／大日经 | ■ 經售／经售 (jīngshòu) | ■ 脈經／脉经 |
| ■ 大經／大经 | ■ 經商／经商 (jīngshāng) | ■ 脊神經／脊神经 (jǐshénjīng) |
| ■ 大經元／大经元 | ■ 經圈／经圈 | ■ 腦神經／脑神经
(nǎoshénjīng) |
| ■ 大藏經／大藏经
(Dàzàngjīng) | ■ 經國／经国 (jīngguó) | ■ 腰椎神經／腰椎神经 |
| ■ 大農經營／大农经营 | ■ 經國之才／经国之才 | ■ 臨床經驗／临床经验 |
| ■ 天甲經／天甲经 | ■ 經國濟民／经国济民 | ■ 自由經濟／自由经济 |
| ■ 天經地義／天经地义
(tiānjīngdìyì) | ■ 經壇／经坛 | ■ 自經／自经 (zìjīng) |
| ■ 太平經／太平经
(Tàipíngjīng) | ■ 經天緯地／经天纬地
(jīngtiānwěidì) | ■ 臺灣經驗／台湾经验 |
| ■ 太玄經／太玄经
(Tàixuánjīng) | ■ 經始／经始 | ■ 舌下神經／舌下神经
(shéxià shénjīng) |
| ■ 奇經八脈／奇经八脉 | ■ 經學／经学 (jīngxué) | ■ 舌咽神經／舌咽神经
(shéyān shénjīng) |
| ■ 奪席談經／夺席谈经 | ■ 經官／经官 | ■ 般若經／般若经 |
| ■ 嫠經／嫖经 | ■ 經官動府／经官动府 | ■ 苦心經營／苦心经营 |

- 孝經／孝经 (*Xiào jīng*)
- 孝經序／孝经序
- 宅經／宅经
- 守經達權／守经达权
- 家庭經濟／家庭经济 (*Jiātíng jīngjì*)
- 專經／专经
- 小本經營／小本经营
- 小本經紀／小本经纪
- 小經紀／小经纪
- 少不經事／少不经事
- 山海經／山海经 (*Shānhǎi jīng*)
- 工作經驗／工作经验
- 工業經濟／工业经济
- 已經／已经 (*yǐ jīng*, "already")
- 常經／常经
- 引經據典／引经据典 (*yǐ jīng jù diǎn*)
- 引經據古／引经据古
- 引足救經／引足救经
- 彌撒經書／弥撒经书
- 心經／心经 (*Xīn jīng*)
- 必經之路／必经之路 (*bì jīng zhī lù*)
- 念短頭經／念短头经
- 念經／念经 (*niàn jīng*)
- 怪誕不經／怪诞不经
- 慘澹經營／惨澹经营
- 拜經堂／拜经堂
- 拜經樓／拜经楼
- 擬經／拟经
- 政經／政经 (*zhèng jīng*)
- 救經引足／救经引足
- 教育經費／教育经费
- 整軍經武／整军经武
- 文經武略／文经武略
- 經師／经师 (*jīng shī*)
- 經帳／经帐
- 經常／经常 (*jīng cháng*)
- 經常費／经常费
- 經幡／经幡 (*jīng fān*)
- 經幢／经幢
- 經年／经年
- 經年累月／经年累月
- 經度／经度 (*jīng dù*)
- 經廠本／经厂本
- 經建／经建 (*jīng jiàn*)
- 經心／经心 (*jīng xīn*)
- 經懺／经忏
- 經手／经手 (*jīng shǒu*)
- 經承／经承
- 經援／经援 (*jīng yuán*)
- 經摺／经折
- 經摺裝／经折装
- 經文／经文 (*jīng wén*)
- 經文緯武／经文纬武
- 經方／经方 (*jīng fāng*)
- 經旬累月／经旬累月
- 經星／经星
- 經書／经书 (*jīng shū*)
- 經期／经期 (*jīng qī*)
- 經板兒／经板儿
- 經案／经案
- 經業／经业
- 經武／经武
- 經武緯文／经武纬文
- 經歷／经历 (*jīng lì*)
- 經水／经水
- 經法／经法
- 經涉／经涉
- 經濟／经济 (*jīng jì*)
- 經濟之才／经济之才
- 經濟人／经济人
- 荒唐不經／荒唐不经
- 荒怪不經／荒怪不经
- 荒渺不經／荒渺不经
- 荒誕不經／荒诞不经 (*huāng dàn bù jīng*)
- 華嚴經／华严经
- 蕊珠經／蕊珠经
- 藏經／藏经 (*Zàng jīng*)
- 血不歸經／血不归经
- 血盆經／血盆经
- 行經／行经 (*xíng jīng*)
- 行經期／行经期
- 西天取經／西天取经
- 西經／西经 (*xī jīng*)
- 見經識經／见经识经
- 視神經／视神经 (*shì shén jīng*)
- 親身經歷／亲身经历 (*qīn shēn jīng lì*)
- 觀音經／观音经
- 計畫經濟／计画经济
- 詩經／诗经 (*Shī jīng*)
- 誕罔不經／诞罔不经
- 詩經／诵经
- 說經／说经
- 調經／调经
- 談經說法／谈经说法
- 論道經邦／论道经邦
- 諷經／讽经
- 講經／讲经
- 講經文／讲经文
- 講經說法／讲经说法
- 讀經／读经 (*dú jīng*)
- 財經／财经 (*cái jīng*)
- 買賣經／买卖经
- 赤經／赤经
- 走心經／走心经

- 文經武緯／文经武纬
- 斬經堂／斩经堂
- 明經／明经
- 易筋經／易筋经
- 易經／易经 (*Yǐjīng*, “*Ching*”)
- 普曜經／普曜经
- 曠日經久／旷日经久
- 書經／书经 (*shūjīng*)
- 曾經／曾经 (*céngjīng*)
- 曾經滄海／曾经沧海
- 月經／月经 (*yuèjīng*)
- 月經帶／月经带
- 朝經暮史／朝经暮史
- 末梢神經／末梢神经
- 本經／本经 (*běnjīng*)
- 本草經／本草经
- 東經／东经 (*dōngjīng*)
- 枕經藉史／枕经借史
- 楞伽經／楞伽经
- 楞嚴經／楞严经
- 業經／业经 (*yèjīng*)
- 樂經／乐经 (*Yuèjīng*)
- 次經／次经 (*cìjīng*)
- 正正經經／正正经经 (*zhèngzhèngjīngjīng*)
- 正經／正经 (*zhèngjīng*)
- 正經八百／正经八百 (*zhèngjīngbābǎi*)
- 歷夏經秋／历夏经秋
- 歷經／历经 (*lìjīng*)
- 歷經波折／历经波折
- 水經／水经
- 水經注／水经注
- 永續經營／永续经营
- 沒了經緯／没了经纬
- 沒正經／没正经
- 沒經緯／没经纬
- 經濟人權／经济人权
- 經濟作物／经济作物 (*jīngjì zuòwù*)
- 經濟利潤／经济利润
- 經濟制裁／经济制裁
- 經濟危機／经济危机 (*jīngjī wēijī*)
- 經濟史觀／经济史观
- 經濟基礎／经济基础 (*jīngjì jīchǔ*)
- 經濟大國／经济大国
- 經濟學／经济学 (*jīngjíxué*)
- 經濟封鎖／经济封锁
- 經濟建設／经济建设
- 經濟怪獸／经济怪兽
- 經濟恐慌／经济恐慌
- 經濟成本／经济成本
- 經濟成長／经济成长
- 經濟指數／经济指数
- 經濟指標／经济指标
- 經濟改革／经济改革
- 經濟新聞／经济新闻
- 經濟林／经济林 (*jīngjílín*)
- 經濟核算／经济核算 (*jīngjì hésuàn*)
- 經濟活動／经济活动
- 經濟海域／经济海域
- 經濟特區／经济特区 (*jīngjì tèqū*)
- 經濟犯罪／经济犯罪
- 經濟發展／经济发展
- 經濟絕交／经济绝交
- 經濟罷工／经济罢工
- 經濟艙／经济舱 (*jīngjīcāng*)
- 經濟蕭條／经济萧条
- 經濟計畫／经济计画
- 經濟警察／经济警察
- 身經百戰／身经百战 (*shēnjīngbǎizhàn*)
- 農業經營／农业经营
- 農經／农经
- 迂怪不經／迂怪不经
- 迷走神經／迷走神经 (*mízǒu shénjīng*)
- 途經／途经 (*tújīng*)
- 通經／通经
- 連鎖經營／连锁经营
- 逸經／逸经
- 運動神經／运动神经
- 道德真經／道德真经
- 道德經／道德经 (*Dàodéjīng*)
- 道經／道经 (*dàojīng*)
- 遺教經／遗教经
- 醫經／医经
- 金光明經／金光明经
- 金剛經／金刚经
- 金剛頂經／金刚顶经
- 鑼鼓經／锣鼓经
- 閉經／闭经 (*bìjīng*)
- 間接經驗／间接经验 (*jiànjiē jīngyàn*)
- 阿彌陀經／阿弥陀经
- 陰符經／阴符经
- 集體經濟／集体经济 (*jítǐ jīngjī*)
- 雉經／雉经
- 離經叛道／离经叛道
- 靈棋經／灵棋经 (*Língqíjīng*)
- 顏面神經／颜面神经 (*yánmiàn shénjīng*)
- 類經／类经
- 飽經世故／饱经世故
- 飽經憂患／饱经忧患
- 飽經霜雪／饱经霜雪
- 飽經風霜／饱经风霜 (*bǎojīng fēngshuāng*)

■ 沖虛真經／冲虚真经	■ 經濟部／经济部 (<i>jīngjìbù</i>)	■ 養家經紀／养家经纪
■ 法句經／法句经	■ 經濟難民／经济难民	■ 騷經／骚经
■ 法經／法经	■ 經營／经营 (<i>jīngyíng</i>)	■ 體國經野／体国经野
■ 法華經／法华经	■ 經理／经理 (<i>jīnglǐ</i>)	■ 麟經／麟经 (<i>Línjīng</i>)
■ 泡沫經濟／泡沫经济 (<i>pàomò jīngjì</i>)	■ 經生／经生 (<i>jīngshēng</i>)	■ 麻經兒／麻经儿
■ 活廠經營／活厂经营	■ 經由／经由 (<i>jīngyóu</i>)	■ 黃帝內經／黄帝内经
■ 涅槃經／涅槃经	■ 經界／经界	■ 黃庭經／黄庭经
■ 混合經濟／混合经济	■ 經略／经略	
■ 滿腹經綸／满腹经纶 (<i>mǎnfùjīnglún</i>)	■ 經痛／经痛 (<i>jīngtòng</i>)	
■ 漁經獵史／渔经猎史	■ 經石峪／经石峪	
■ 漫不經心／漫不经心 (<i>màn bù jīngxīn</i>)	■ 經程／经程	
■ 漫不經意／漫不经意	■ 經穴／经穴	

Japanese

Kanji

經

(uncommon “*Hyōgai*” kanji, *kyūjitai* kanji, *shinjitai* form 経)

Shinjitai	経
Kyūjitai	經

1. classic works
2. pass through

Readings

- **Go-on:** きょう (*kyō*) ← きやう (*kyau*, historical)
- **Kan-on:** けい (*kei*) ← けい (*kei*, historical)
- **Tō-on:** きん (*kin*)
- **Kun:** へる (*heru*, 経る); たていと (*tateito*, 経); つね (*tsune*)

Korean

Hanja

經 (*eumhun* 지날 경 (jinal gyeong))

1. Hanja form? of 경 (“to pass”).

Compounds

- 경영 (經營, gyeong-yeong, “administration; management”)
 - 경제 (經濟, gyeongje, “economy”)
 - 경세제민 (經世濟民, gyeongsejemin)
-

Vietnamese

Han character

經: Hán Việt readings: kinh

經: Nôm readings: canh, kinh

1. classic works

Compounds

- kinh doanh; 經營
 - kinh phí; 經費
 - kinh mạch; 經脈
 - kinh nghiệm; 經驗
 - kinh nguyệt; 經月
 - kinh tế; 經濟
 - kinh tuyến; 經線
 - tụng kinh; 念經
-

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Sutra

Sutra (Sanskrit: सूत्र, romanized: *sūtra*, lit. 'string, thread'^[1]) in Indian literary traditions refers to an aphorism or a collection of aphorisms in the form of a manual or, more broadly, a condensed manual or text. Sutras are a genre of ancient and medieval Indian texts found in Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism.^{[2][1]}

In Hinduism, sutras are a distinct type of literary composition, a compilation of short aphoristic statements.^{[2][3]} Each sutra is any short rule, like a theorem distilled into few words or syllables, around which teachings of ritual, philosophy, grammar, or any field of knowledge can be woven.^{[1][2]} The oldest sutras of Hinduism are found in the Brahmana and Aranyaka layers of the Vedas.^{[4][5]} Every school of Hindu philosophy, Vedic guides for rites of passage, various fields of arts, law, and social ethics developed respective sutras, which help teach and transmit ideas from one generation to the next.^{[3][6][7]}



A Sanskrit manuscript page of Lotus Sutra (Buddhism) from South Turkestan in Brahmi script



A manuscript page from Kalpa Sūtra (Jainism)

In Buddhism, sutras, also known as *suttas*, are canonical scriptures, many of which are regarded as records of the oral teachings of Gautama Buddha. They are not aphoristic, but are quite detailed, sometimes with repetition. This may reflect a philological root of *sukta* (well spoken), rather than *sutra* (thread).^[8]

In Jainism, sutras, also known as *suyas*, are canonical sermons of Mahavira contained in the Jain Agamas as well as some later (post-canonical) normative texts.^{[9][10]}

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Etymology

The Sanskrit word *Sūtra* (Sanskrit: सूत्र, Pali: *sūtta*, Ardha Magadhi: *sūya*) means "string, thread".^{[1][2]} The root of the word is *siv*, "that which sews and holds things together".^{[1][12]} The word is related to *sūci* (Sanskrit: सूचि) meaning "needle, list",^[13] and *sūnā* (Sanskrit: सूना) meaning "woven".^[1]

In the context of literature, *sūtra* means a distilled collection of syllables and words, any form or manual of "aphorism, rule, direction" hanging together like threads with which the teachings of ritual, philosophy, grammar, or any field of knowledge can be woven.^{[1][2]}

A *sūtra* is any short rule, states Moriz Winternitz, in Indian literature; it is "a theorem condensed in few words".^[2] A collection of *sūtras* becomes a text, and this is also called *sūtra* (often capitalized in Western literature).^{[1][2]}

A *sūtra* is different from other components such as *Shlokas*, *Anuvyakhayas* and *Vyakhyas* found in ancient Indian literature.^[14] A *sūtra* is a condensed rule which succinctly states the message,^[15] while a *Shloka* is a verse that conveys the complete message and is structured to certain rules of musical meter,^{[16][17]} an *Anuvyakhaya* is an explanation of the reviewed text, while a *Vyakhya* is a comment by the reviewer.^{[14][18]}



A 17th-century birch bark manuscript of ancient Panini Sutra, a treatise on grammar,^[11] found in Kashmir.

History

Sutras first appear in the Brahmana and Aranyaka layer of Vedic literature.^[5] They grow in number in the Vedangas, such as the Shrauta Sutras and Kalpa Sutras.^[1] These were designed so that they can be easily communicated from a teacher to student, memorized by the recipient for discussion or self-study or as reference.^[2]

A sutra by itself is condensed shorthand, and the threads of syllable are difficult to decipher or understand without associated scholarly Bhasya or deciphering commentary that fills in the "weft".^{[21][22]}

The oldest manuscripts that have survived into the modern era that contain extensive sutras are part of the Vedas, dated from the late 2nd millennium BCE through to the mid 1st millennium BCE.^[23] The Aitareya Aranyaka, for example, states Winternitz, is primarily a collection of *sutras*.^[5] Their use and ancient roots are attested by sutras being mentioned in larger genre of ancient non-Vedic Hindu literature called *Gatha*, *Narashansi*, *Itihasa*, and *Akhyana* (songs, legends, epics, and stories).^[24]

In the history of Indian literature, large compilations of sutras, in diverse fields of knowledge, have been traced to the period from 600 BCE to 200 BCE (mostly after Buddha and Mahavira), and this has been called the "sutras period".^{[24][25]} This period followed the more ancient *Chandas period*, *Mantra period* and

Sutra known from Vedic era ^[19]	
Veda	Sutras
Rigveda	Asvalayana Sutra (§), Sankhayana Sutra (§), Saunaka Sutra (¶)
Samaveda	Latyayana Sutra (§), Drihyayana Sutra (§), Nidana Sutra (§), Pushpa Sutra (§), Anustotra Sutra (§) ^[20]
Yajurveda	Manava Sutra (§), Bharadvaja Sutra (¶), Vadhuna Sutra (¶), Vaikhanasa Sutra (¶), Laugakshi Sutra (¶), Maitra Sutra (¶), Katha Sutra (¶), Varaha Sutra (¶)
Atharvaveda	Kusika Sutra (§)

¶: only quotes survive; §: text survives

Brahmana period.^[26]

(The ancient) Indian pupil learnt these **sutras** of grammar, philosophy or theology by the same mechanical method which fixes in our (modern era) minds the alphabet and the multiplication table.

— Max Muller, History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature^[6]

Hinduism

Some of the earliest surviving specimens of *sutras* of Hinduism are found in the *Anupada Sutras* and *Nidana Sutras*.^[27] The former distills the epistemic debate whether *Sruti* or *Smriti* or neither must be considered the more reliable source of knowledge,^[28] while the latter distills the rules of musical meters for *Samaveda* chants and songs.^[29]

A larger collection of ancient *sutra* literature in Hinduism corresponds to the six *Vedangas*, or six limbs of the *Vedas*.^[4] These are six subjects that said in the *Vedas* to be necessary for complete mastery of the *Vedas*. The six subjects with their own *sutras* were "pronunciation (*Shiksha*), meter (*Chandas*), grammar (*Vyakarana*), explanation of words (*Nirukta*), time keeping through astronomy (*Jyotisha*), and ceremonial rituals (*Kalpa*).^[4] The first two, states Max Muller, were considered in the Vedic era to be necessary for reading the *Veda*, the second two for understanding it, and the last two for deploying the Vedic knowledge at *yajnas* (fire rituals).^[4] The *sutras* corresponding to these are embedded inside the *Brahmana* and *Aranyaka* layers of the *Vedas*. *Taittiriya Aranyaka*, for example in Book 7, embeds *sutras* for accurate pronunciation after the terse phrases "On Letters", "On Accents", "On Quantity", "On Delivery", and "On Euphonic Laws".^[30]

The fourth and often the last layer of philosophical, speculative text in the *Vedas*, the *Upanishads*, too have embedded *sutras* such as those found in the *Taittiriya Upanishad*.^[30]

The compendium of ancient Vedic *sutra* literature that has survived, in full or fragments, includes the *Kalpa Sutras*, *Smarta Sutras*, *Srauta Sutras*, *Dharma Sutras*, *Grhya Sutras*, and *Sulba Sutras*.^[31] Other fields for which ancient *sutras* are known include etymology, phonetics, and grammar.

Post-vedic sutras

Some examples of *sutra* texts in various schools of *Hindu philosophy* include

- **Brahma Sutras** (or *Vedanta Sutra*) – a Sanskrit text, composed by Badarayana, likely sometime between 200 BCE to 200 CE.^[34] The text contains 555 *sutras* in four chapters that summarize the philosophical and spiritual ideas in the *Upanishads*.^[35] It is one of the foundational texts of the *Vedānta* school of *Hindu philosophy*.^[35]
- **Yoga Sutras** – contains 196 *sutras* on *Yoga* including the eight limbs and meditation. The *Yoga Sutras* were compiled around 400 CE by *Patanjali*, taking materials about *yoga* from older traditions.^[36] The text has been highly influential on Indian culture and spiritual traditions, and it is among the most translated ancient Indian text in the medieval era, having been translated into about forty Indian languages.^[37]

Example of *sutras* from *Vedanta Sutra*

अथातो ब्रह्मजिज्ञासा ॥ १.१.३ ॥
जन्माद्यस्य यतः ॥ १.१.२ ॥
शास्त्रयोनित्वात् ॥ १.१.३ ॥
तत्त्वसमन्वयात् ॥ १.१.४ ॥
ईक्षतेर्नशब्दम् ॥ १.१.५ ॥

— Brahma Sutra 1.1.1–1.1.5^{[32][33]}

- Samkhya Sutra – is a collection of major Sanskrit texts of the Samkhya school of Hindu philosophy, including the sutras on dualism of Kapila.^[38] It consists of six books with 526 sutras.

Sutra, without commentary:

Soul is, for there is no proof that it is not. (Sutra 1, Book 6) This different from body, because heterogeneous. (Sutra 2, Book 6) Also because it is expressed by means of the sixth. (Sutra 3, Book 6)

With Vijnanabhiksu's commentary bhasya filled in:

Soul is, for there is no proof that it is not, since we are aware of "I think", because there is no evidence to defeat this. Therefore all that is to be done is to discriminate it from things in general. (Sutra 1, Book 6) This soul is different from the body because of heterogeneous or complete difference between the two. (Sutra 2, Book 6) Also because it, the Soul, is expressed by means of the sixth case, for the learned express it by the possessive case in such examples as 'this is my body', 'this my understanding'; for the possessive case would be unaccountable if there were absolute non-difference, between the body or the like, and the Soul to which it is thus attributed as a possession. (Sutra 3, Book 6)

– Kapila in *Samkhya Sutra*, Translated by James Robert Ballantyne^{[39][40]}

- Vaisheshika Sutra – the foundational text of the Vaisheshika school of Hinduism, dated to between the 4th century BCE and 1st century BCE, authored by Kanada.^[41] With 370 sutras, it aphoristically teaches non-theistic naturalism, epistemology, and its metaphysics. The first two sutras of the text expand as, "Now an explanation of Dharma; The means to prosperity and salvation is Dharma."^{[41][42]}
- Nyaya Sutras – an ancient text of Nyaya school of Hindu philosophy composed by Akṣapada Gautama, sometime between the 6th century BCE and 2nd century CE.^{[43][44]} It is notable for focusing on knowledge and logic, and making no mention of Vedic rituals.^[43] The text includes 528 aphoristic sutras, about rules of reason, logic, epistemology, and metaphysics.^{[45][46]} These sutras are divided into five books, with two chapters in each book.^[43] The first book is structured as a general introduction and table of contents of sixteen categories of knowledge.^[43] Book two is about pramana (epistemology), book three is about prameya or the objects of knowledge, and the text discusses the nature of knowledge in remaining books.^[43]

Reality is truth (*prāma*, foundation of correct knowledge), and what is true is so, irrespective of whether we know it is, or are aware of that truth.

– Akṣapada Gautama in *Nyaya Sutra*, Translated by Jeaneane D Fowler^[47]

- Mimamsa Sutras – the foundational text of the Mimamsa school of Hinduism, authored by Jaimini. It emphasizes the early part of the Vedas, i.e., rituals and religious works, as means to salvation.^[48] The school emphasized precision in the selection of words, construction of sentences, developed rules for hermeneutics of language and any text, adopted and then refined principles of logic from the Nyaya school, and developed extensive rules for epistemology.^[48] An atheistic school that supported external Vedic sacrifices and rituals, its Mimamsa Sutra contains twelve chapters with nearly 2700 sutras.^[48]

- Dharma-sutras – of Āpastamba, Gautama, Baudhāyana, and Vāsiṣṭha
- Artha-sutras – the Niti Sutras of Chanakya and Somadeva are treatises on governance, law, economics, and politics. Versions of Chanakya Niti Sutras have been found in Sri Lanka and Myanmar.^[49] The more comprehensive work of Chanakya, the Arthashastra is itself composed in many parts, in *sutra* style, with the first Sutra of the ancient book acknowledging that it is a compilation of Artha-knowledge from previous scholars.^[50]
- Kama Sutra – an ancient Indian Sanskrit text on sexual and emotional fulfillment in life
- Moksha-sutras
- Shiva Sutras – fourteen verses that organize the phonemes of Sanskrit
- Narada Bhakti Sutra – a venerated Hindu sutra, reportedly spoken by the famous sage Narada

Buddhism

In Buddhism, a *sutta* or *sutra* is a part of the canonical literature. These early Buddhist sutras, unlike Hindu texts, are not aphoristic. On the contrary, they are most often quite lengthy. The Buddhist term *sutta* or *sutra* probably has roots in Sanskrit *sūkta* (*su* + *ukta*), "well spoken" from the belief that "all that was spoken by the Lord Buddha was well-spoken".^[8] They share the character of sermons of "well spoken" wisdom with the Jaina sutras.

In Chinese, these are known as 經 (pinyin: *jīng*). These teachings are assembled in part of the Tripitaka which is called the Sutta Pitaka. There are many important or influential Mahayana texts, such as the Platform Sutra and the Lotus Sutra, that are called sutras despite being attributed to much later authors.

In Theravada Buddhism suttas comprise the second "basket" (pitaka) of the Pāli Canon. Rewata Dhamma and Bhikkhu Bodhi describe the Sutta pitaka as

The Sutta Pitaka, the second collection, brings together the Buddha's discourses spoken by him on various occasions during his active ministry of forty-five years.^[51]

Jainism

In the Jain tradition, sutras are an important genre of "fixed text", which used to be memorized.^[52]

The Kalpa Sūtra is, for example, a Jain text that includes monastic rules,^[53] as well as biographies of the Jain Tirthankaras.^[54] Many sutras discuss all aspects of ascetic and lay life in Jainism. Various ancient sutras particularly from the early 1st millennium CE, for example, recommend devotional bhakti as an essential Jain practice.^[9]

The surviving scriptures of Jaina tradition, such as the Acaranga Sutra (Agamas), exist in sutra format,^[10] as is the Tattvartha Sutra, a Sanskrit text accepted by all four Jainism sects as the most authoritative philosophical text that completely summarizes the foundations of Jainism.^{[55][56]}

See also

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Ananda Sutram</u> ■ <u>Chinese Buddhist canon</u> ■ <u>List of suttas</u> ■ <u>Sastra</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Sutra copying</u> ■ <u>Sutram</u> ■ <u>Tibetan Buddhist canon</u> |
|---|--|

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miao

Main	
English Definition	clever; wonderful
See also	miào variant of 妙 (from traditional character 妙)
Simplified Script	妙
Traditional Script	Same
Pinyin	miào
Effective Pinyin <small>(After Tone Sandhi)</small>	Same
Zhuyin (Bopomofo)	ㄇㄧㄢˋ
Cantonese (Jyutping)	miu⁶
Part of Speech	(形) adjective
Proficiency Test Level	TOP=Intermediate

Words in the News: US Racism

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- Take a Knee
- White Supremacy
- Riot
- Freedom of Speech
- Woke
- Protest
- Hate Crime
- Affirmative Action
- Racial Quotas
- Confederate Flag
- Slavery
- Defund the Police
- Racial Equality
- Racial Justice

Related Words

Words With Same Head Word

妙品 miàopǐn	a fine work of art
妙手 miàoshǒu	miraculous hands of a healer; highly skilled person; brilliant move in chess or weiqi (go)
妙笔 miàobì	talented, gifted or ingenious writing
妙处 miàochù	ideal place; suitable location; merit; advantage
妙计 miàoji	excellent plan; brilliant scheme

Words With Same Tail Word

巧妙 qiǎomiào	ingenious; clever; ingenuity; artifice
奇妙 qímiào	fantastic; wonderful
美妙 měimào	beautiful; wonderful; splendid
奥妙 àomào	marvelous; mysterious; profound; marvel; wonder
莫名其妙 móming	unfathomable mystery (idiom); subtle and ineffable; unable to make head or tail of it; boring (e.g. movie)
	qí miào

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